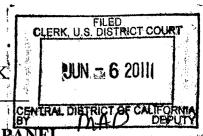
BAP Case No. CC-11-1103
Bankruptcy Court Case No. 1:11-bk-10426-VK



UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY APPELLATE PANEL

OF THE NINTH CIRCUIT

In re GEORGES MARCIANO

Involuntary Debtor.

CV11-4779 -ANM

GEORGES MARCIANO, Appellant/Involuntary Debtor,

vs.

GARY ISKOWITZ, THERESA ISKOWITZ, CAROLYN MALKUS, CAMILLE ABAT, MIRIAM CHOI, JOSEPH FAHS, STEVEN CHAPNICK and ELIZABETH TAGLE, Appellees.

EMERGENCY MOTION

FOR STAY PENDING APPEAL OF ORDERS DIRECTING APPOINTMENT OF CHAPTER 11 TRUSTEE AND APPOINTING CHAPTER 11 TRUSTEE

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page EMERGENCY MOTION FOR STAY PENDING APPEAL OF ORDERS DIRECTING APPOINTMENT OF CHAPTER 11 TRUSTEE AND APPOINTING CHAPTER 11 TRUSTEE 1 I. THIS COURT HAS JURISDICTION IN THIS APPEAL...... 3 II. THE BANKRUPTCY COURT LACKS III. JURISDICTION......4 A STAY PENDING APPEAL IS REQUIRED......6 IV. A. The Standard For A Discretionary Stay Is Met 7 B. This Appeal Presents Exceptional 1. Mr. Marciano Is Likely To Prevail...... 8 2. He Is Likely To Prevail In The First a. Appeal 8 Mr. Marciano Is Likely To Prevail On b. The Issue of Whether A Trustee Is In The "Interests" Of All Parties At This Stage Under 11 U.S.C. §§ 1104(a)(2) and (3)......9 Mr. Marciano Is Likely To Prevail On c. Whether "Cause" Was Shown Under 11 U.S.C. § 1104(a)(1)......14 Mr. Marciano Will Suffer Irreparable Injury 17 3. No Anticipated Substantial Harm To 4. 5. V.

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

Page CASES Adams v. Marwil Altman v. Rafael Galleries, Inc. (In re Altman), 2000 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 16235, *17-18 Cajun Elec. Power Coop. v. Central La. Elec. Co. (In re Cajun Elec. Power Coop.), Dalkon Shield Claimants, Ginger Root Office Assocs., LLC v. Farmer (In re Advanced Packaging & Prods. Co.), Haskell v. Goldman, Sachs & Co. (In re Genesis Health Ventures, Inc.) Hilton v. Braunskill, In re Anchorage Boat Sales, Inc., In re Christian & Porter Aluminum Co., 584 F.2d 326, 334 (9th Cir. 1978)......5 In re Clinton Centrifuge, In re Drexler, 5 In re Ford. In re Frontier Properties, Inc. 979 F.2d 1358, 1363-1364 (9th Cir. 1992)6

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES (continued)

Page In re General Oil Distribs., In re Graber. In re Horn & Hardart Baking Co., In re Madill. *In re Marvel Entertainment Group*, 140 F.3d 463, 470-471 (3d Cir. 1998)......3 In re Mason. In re Paolino, In re Paolino, 60 B.R. 828, 829 (E.D. Pa. 1986)......17 In re Prisuta, In re Soderberg & Schafer CPAS, LLC, 2010 Bankr. LEXIS 2600, 2010 WL 3155818 (Bankr. N.D. Ohio Aug. 6, 2010)......7 In re Starlite Houseboats, Inc., In re V. Savino Oil & Heating Co., In re Wymer, Midlantic Nat'l Bank v. Anchorage Boat Sales, Inc. Neary v. Padilla

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES (continued)

Page
New Cingular Servs. v. Burkart (In re Wire Comm Wireless, Inc.), 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 58563, at *16 (E.D. Cal. Aug. 1, 2008)
Official Comm. of Unsecured Creditors of Cybergenics Corp. ex rel. Cybergenics Corp. v. Chinery, 330 F.3d 548, 577 (3d Cir. 2003)
Ohanian v. Irwin (In re Irwin), 338 B.R. 839, 843 (E.D. Cal. 2006)
People v. Emeryville, 69 Cal. 2d 533, 537, 72 Cal. Rptr. 790, 446 P.2d 790, 793 (1961)
Platinum Fin. Servs. Corp. v. Byrd (In re Byrd), 357 F.3d 433, 438 (4th Cir. 2004)
Renegotiation Bd. v. Bannercraft Clothing Co., 415 U.S. 1, 24, 94 S. Ct. 1028, 1040, 39 L. Ed. 2d 123 (1974)
Schuster v. Dragone, 266 B.R. 268, 272 (D. Conn. 2001)
Schwartz v. Covington, 341 F2d 537 (9th Cir 1965)7
Sherman v. SEC (In re Sherman), 491 F.3d 948, 967 (9th Cir. 2007)
SS Farms, LLC v. Sharp (In re SK Foods, L.P.), 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 46920 (E.D. Cal. May 11, 2010)
Zamora v. Virtue (In re Cont'l Coin Corp.), 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 74392, *29 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 21, 2009)
STATUTES
11 U.S.C. § 303
11 U.S.C. § 303(b)(1)
11 U.S.C. § 303(f)

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES (continued)

Page 11 U.S.C. § 303(h)......21 11 U.S.C. § 303(i)......9 F.R.C.P. 62(c)......6 **OTHER AUTHORITIES** 148 Cong. Rec. S.11,728 (daily ed., November 20, 2002)......21 Kenneth N. Klee & K. John Shaffer, Creditors

EMERGENCY MOTION FOR STAY PENDING APPEAL OF ORDERS DIRECTING APPOINTMENT OF CHAPTER 11 TRUSTEE AND APPOINTING CHAPTER 11 TRUSTEE

I. <u>INTRODUCTION.</u>

By this emergency motion, appellant Georges Marciano requests that the Court issue a temporary and a permanent stay pending appeal of the Bankruptcy Court's March 7, 2011 "Order Directing the Appointment of a Chapter 11 Trustee" and its March 11, 2011 "Order Approving Appointment of a Chapter 11 Trustee" by which it appointed David Gottlieb as the Chapter 11 Trustee of Mr. Marciano's Chapter 11 estate (collectively, the "Trustee Orders"). On March 8, 2011, Mr. Marciano filed a notice of appeal from the first order and on March 14, 2011, he filed an amended notice of appeal adding the second order.

A stay of the Trustee Orders is needed to prevent irreparable harm to Mr. Marciano and his Chapter 11 estate resulting from the trustee taking control of Mr. Marciano's assets away from him in a case in which the underlying order for relief is before this Court in an expedited appeal. Mr. Marciano predicted this potential harm when he previously asked this Court for a stay pending appeal. Now it is being incurred, and it should be stopped. It is not enough to say that the creditors "may" be harmed is a stay is not issue.

This appeal is related to Bankruptcy Appellate Panel ("BAP") Case No. 11-1008 (the "First Appeal") in which Mr. Marciano has appealed from the Bankruptcy Court's December 28, 2010 order for relief by which it granted the petitioning creditors' involuntary Chapter 11 petition that was filed on October 27, 2009. Mr. Marciano's motion for a stay pending appeal of that order was denied by the Bankruptcy Court on January 25, 2011. He then filed a similar stay motion with the BAP in the First Appeal on January 27, 2011, which the BAP denied on

February 9, 2011. In denying the motion, the BAP found that he had failed to show irreparable injury if a stay was not issued. It also held: 'we are concerned that appellees may suffer such harm or prejudice if a stay is entered." It did not address Mr. Marciano's threshold argument that the Bankruptcy Court lost jurisdiction to proceed when Mr. Marciano appealed from the order for relief. However, it ordered that the appeal is "expedited."

Mr. Marciano appealed the BAP's denial of his stay motion on February 10, 2011. When it was assigned a case number on February 18, 2011, he immediately filed an emergency stay motion with the Ninth Circuit. The Ninth Circuit denied a stay on February 24, 2011, citing *Hilton v. Braunskill*, 481 U.S. 770, 776 (1987), which stated the factors relevant to a stay pending appeal. In that order, the Court indicated that it "may lack jurisdiction over the appeal because it seeks review of an interlocutory order by the Bankruptcy Appellate Panel." The Ninth Circuit did not address the threshold argument that the Bankruptcy Court lost jurisdiction to proceed when Mr. Marciano appealed from the order for relief. The Ninth Circuit required Mr. Marciano to file a response showing why the appeal from the BAP's denial of a stay should not be dismissed due to a lack of appellate jurisdiction. Mr. Marciano filed that response on March 15, 2011, demonstrating that jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1292 (a)(1).

Faced with the denial by the Bankruptcy Court, the BAP and the Ninth Circuit of a stay pending appeal of the December 28 order for relief, Mr. Marciano had an impossible decision. If he complied with applicable requirements under F.R.B.P. 1007 to file schedules, a statement of financial affairs, etc.; to comply with reporting requirements of the U.S. Trustee; and to appear at a 341(a) meeting to testify as to his financial condition, he would incur irreparable harm to his constitutional privacy rights. If, however, he stood on his privacy rights, he risked the appointment of a trustee, who would take control of his assets – despite the

pending appeal to the BAP from the underlying order for relief and despite the pending state court appeals from the petitioning creditors' default judgments.

Mr. Marciano chose to stand on his privacy rights by not meeting applicable filing requirements. The punishment was swift. Creditors in Mr. Marciano's Chapter 11 case filed a motion for appointment of a Chapter 11 trustee on March 1, 2011. On March 2, the Court set it for hearing on less than 48 hours notice. On March 4, the Court conducted a hearing on that motion. Finding that it had jurisdiction, the Court granted the motion and directed that a Chapter 11 trustee be appointed. The formal order directing the appointment was entered on March 7, 2011. On March 8, 2011, Mr. Marciano filed a notice of appeal to the BAP from that order. On March 10, 2011, Mr. Marciano filed a motion for stay pending appeal of the March 7 order with the Bankruptcy Court, which it denied by order entered without a hearing on March 11, 2011. By that order, it held that Mr. Marciano had not met the requirements for a stay under F.R.B.P. 8005, although it did not explain why. On March 11, 2011, the Bankruptcy Court entered an order appointing the Chapter 11 trustee designated by the Office of United States Trustee. On March 14, Mr. Marciano filed an amended notice of appeal to the BAP, which added that order and the order denying the requested stay.

II. THIS COURT HAS JURISDICTION IN THIS APPEAL.

An order appointing a Chapter 11 trustee is a final order that may be appealed. The Court in *In re Marvel Entertainment Group*, 140 F.3d 463, 470-471 (3d Cir. 1998), explained why:

"Were we not to take jurisdiction at this juncture, no meaningful review of the order appointing a trustee could ever take place, as a practical matter. What we know as men and women we must never forget as judges. Once bankruptcy reorganization has been completed after months or years and after a plan of reorganization has been hammered out, it strains credulity to suggest that a reviewing court would jettison years of bankruptcy infighting, compromise and final determinations solely for the purpose of reversing the appointment of a trustee and have the proceedings begin again from scratch. The practical reality is that unless an appeal can be lodged now, there will never be a meaningful review of the order appointing a trustee."

As such, the BAP has jurisdiction over this appeal.

III. THE BANKRUPTCY COURT LACKS JURISDICTION.

A threshold issue is whether the Bankruptcy Court lost jurisdiction due to the appeal. In denying a stay, the Bankruptcy Court held that it had jurisdiction to proceed, but the BAP did not opine on the issue, though it was raised.

First, the continuation of the case will result in irreparable harm to Mr. Marciano, which is a risk of an order for relief that is described in *In re Mason*, 709 F.2d 1313 (9th Cir. 1983), as quoted below. That harm bears upon a stay pending appeal, but it also supports the conclusion that the Bankruptcy Court was divested of jurisdiction to cause such harm after the appeal of the order for relief.

Second, analogous cases demonstrate a loss of jurisdiction. *In re Madill*, 65 B.R. 729, 733 (D. Mont. 1986), the Court explained that the Bankruptcy Court lacked jurisdiction to grant relief from the stay regarding certain property because it "undermined" the appeal affecting the same property. If Mr. Marciano is required to meet applicable requirements, the appeal is undermined because the actions that a trustee takes and the costs incurred cannot be undone.

Neary v. Padilla (In re Padilla), 222 F.3d 1184 (9th Cir. 2000), held that the Bankruptcy Court lacked jurisdiction to enter a discharge order because the debtor's right to discharge was affected by the pending appeal from a BAP order reinstating a case in that, if dismissal were granted, there could be no discharge.

Id., at 1189-1190. An order for relief keeps a debtor in bankruptcy, just as the BAP order did in Padilla when it reinstated the petition. Just as the trustee's appeal in Padilla divested the Bankruptcy Court of jurisdiction to "proceed with Padilla's bankruptcy," id., at 1189, Mr. Marciano's appeal from the order for relief

divested the Bankruptcy Court of jurisdiction to proceed with his case.

In Ginger Root Office Assocs., LLC v. Farmer (In re Advanced Packaging & Prods. Co.), 426 B.R. 806, 810-814 (C.D. Cal. 2010), the District Court affirmed the order determining ownership of the alter ego claim, but it held that the Bankruptcy Court lost jurisdiction to approve the sale of that same claim:

"While the Trustee argues that the bankruptcy court had jurisdiction to approve the sale because the transfer did not modify the status quo, the court cannot agree. The proposed sale transferred the alter ego claim that Ginger Root contended it owned to a third party whom the bankruptcy court found to be a good faith purchaser. This foreclosed Ginger Root's further prosecution of the claim, altered the position of the parties, and expanded the effect of the rights determined in the summary judgment order." *Id.*, at 827.

Similarly, without a stay, proceedings could not be undone, the "status quo" would be "modified", and the "position" of the parties would be "altered."

Third, the creditors' prior citations on this issue are inapplicable. *In re Focus Media, Inc.*, 378 F.3d 916 (9th Cir. 2004), did not discuss of whether the Bankruptcy Court retained jurisdiction after the appeal from an order for relief. *In re Christian & Porter Aluminum Co.*, 584 F.2d 326, 334 (9th Cir. 1978), characterized an order for relief as an <u>interlocutory</u> order in concluded that appealing the order did not cause a loss of jurisdiction. *Sherman v. SEC (In re Sherman)*, 491 F.3d 948, 967 (9th Cir. 2007), concerned an appeal was from an <u>interlocutory</u> order denying a motion to dismiss, so there was no loss of jurisdiction to enter the debtor's discharge. In contrast, *Mason* held that an order for relief is a <u>final</u> order, supporting the opposite conclusion that the appeal of the order divests the Bankruptcy Court of jurisdiction.

Fourth, the cases on loss of jurisdiction describe the need to "preserve the status quo," which the Bankruptcy Court incorrectly viewed as preserving Mr. Marciano's assets. In *Madill*, the status quo was preserving the debtor's property;

in *Padilla*, it was preserving the possibility of no discharge; and in *Advanced Packaging*, it was preserving the creditors' alter ego claim – all of which were the status quo <u>before</u> the orders on appeal. The relevant status quo here is the one before the order on appeal, without obligations to file schedules and testify.

Finally, loss of jurisdiction also can be explained in terms of avoiding multiple appeals. Interlocutory orders are not appealable to avoid multiple appeals, *In re Frontier Properties, Inc.* 979 F.2d 1358, 1363-1364 (9th Cir. 1992), but an order for relief is a final order. Concluding that the Bankruptcy Court lost jurisdiction will prevent multiple appeals in the Chapter 11 case, which could be taken from orders entered on the faulty assumption that the Court has jurisdiction.

Given that the Bankruptcy Court lacked jurisdiction to appoint a trustee, but did so any way, the Trustee Orders must be stayed pending appeal before any further actions occur based upon an incorrect assumption that there is jurisdiction to proceed in the Bankruptcy Court.

IV. A STAY PENDING APPEAL IS REQUIRED.

A. Applicable Standard.

This Court's rules describes that a motion for discretionary stay pending appeal must satisfy the requirements described in *In re Wymer*, 5 B.R. 802 (9th Cir. BAP 1980), which explained:

"The discretion of the court is exercised 'upon such terms as to bond or otherwise as [the court] considers proper for the security of the rights of the adverse party.' FRCP 62(c). While the power to maintain the status quo pending appeal 'should always be exercised when any irremediable injury may result from the effect of the decree as rendered' (*Hovey v. McDonald, supra*, 161), both federal and California Courts hold that '. . . this power should be sparingly employed and reserved for the exceptional situation.' *People v. Emeryville*, 69 Cal. 2d 533, 537, 72 Cal. Rptr. 790, 446 P.2d 790, 793 (1961).

"The accepted standards for discretionary stays are described in

Schwartz v. Covington, 341 F2d 537 (9th Cir 1965):

- '1. Appellant is likely to succeed on the merits of the appeal.
- '2. Appellant will suffer irreparable injury.
- '3. No substantial harm will come to appellee.
- '4. The stay will do no harm to the public interest." Id., at 806

These are the same standards followed under F.R.B.P. 8005. *Ohanian v. Irwin (In re Irwin)*, 338 B.R. 839, 843 (E.D. Cal. 2006).

B. The Standard For A Discretionary Stay Is Met.

1. This Appeal Presents Exceptional Circumstances.

There are important circumstances that make this appeal and this request for a discretionary stay unique. Involuntary cases are relatively rare. Even more rare are cases in which an order for relief is granted and then the order appealed. Even more rare are cases where the involuntary petition is granted solely based upon huge default judgments, which are on appeal. It such exceptional circumstances, a stay pending appeal of the Trustee Orders is particularly appropriate.

Further, the Trustee Orders are based upon the assumption that the order for relief was properly entered, which is at issue in the First Appeal. That assumption is incorrect. In deciding several issues of first impression, the Bankruptcy Court held that there is an irrebuttable presumption that a creditor's claim that is based upon a default judgment may not be in "bona fide dispute" under 11 U.S.C. §§ 303(b)(1) and 303(h)(1). The Bankruptcy Court relied upon a dated decision in *In re Drexler*, 56 B.R. 960 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1986), while ignoring numerous more recent cases to the contrary. Thus, the Chapter 11 case is proceeding and a trustee

¹ See, Platinum Fin. Servs. Corp. v. Byrd (In re Byrd), 357 F.3d 433, 438 (4th Cir. 2004) ["While we recognize the general enforceability of unstayed judgments, see, e. g., Drexler, 56 B.R. at 967-68, the text of the Bankruptcy Code establishes no such hard-and-fast rule."]; In re Soderberg & Schafer CPAS, LLC, 2010 Bankr. LEXIS 2600, 2010 WL 3155818 (Bankr. N.D. Ohio Aug. 6, 2010) ["The court finds the reasoning in Byrd and In re Henry S. Miller Commercial, LLC, persuasive. Petitioner presented evidence that he holds an unstayed judgment

has now been appointed, when it is likely that the underlying order for relief will be reversed in the First Appeal in which the Court has ordered that it be expedited.

2. Mr. Marciano Is Likely To Prevail.

a. He Is Likely To Prevail In The First Appeal.

In bringing his emergency stay motion in the First Appeal, which was filed on January 27, 2011, and in the supporting reply, which was filed on February 9, 2011, Mr. Marciano demonstrated that he was likely to prevail in that appeal, for four reasons: (1) the Bankruptcy Court incorrectly precluded Mr. Marciano from rebutting a presumption that the default judgments held by the petitioning creditors and other creditors were not in bona fide dispute under 11 U.S.C. § 303, as shown by the cases cited above; (2) it improperly denied a motion to suspend the case under 11 U.S.C. § 305(a) based upon issues of first impression; (3) it erroneously denied Mr. Marciano's motion to dismiss the case and to quash service upon him at a residential address where he had not lived for months, especially because he also was not residing in the United States at the time; and (4) it incorrectly precluded all discovery on the bona fide dispute issues the issue of whether the involuntary

against Debtor. While not conclusive of the issue, this evidence creates a rebuttable presumption that his claim is not the subject of a bona fide dispute.]; *In re Starlite Houseboats, Inc.*, 426 B.R. 375, 383 (Bankr. D. Kan. 2010) ["The parties dispute whether the default judgment was entered after effective service, and this Court finds that such dispute is bona fide. Therefore the Court finds that H2O lacks standing to be a petitioning creditor under § 303(b)(1) because there is a bona fide dispute as to liability for the judgment."]; *In re Henry S. Miller Commercial, LLC*, 418 B.R. 912, 921-922 (Bankr. N.D. Tex. 2009) ["If there are objective circumstances that might give rise to a bona fide dispute as to liability or amount (*e.g.*, perhaps a default judgment where facts were not actually litigated; . . . then having an unstayed judgment may not pass muster under Section 303."]; *In re Graber*, 319 B.R. 374, 377-378 (Bankr. E.D. Pa. 2004) ["I am not persuaded that the cases cited by Petitioners for the proposition that an unstayed judgment, even if being challenged by appeal or as here by a motion to open or strike, can never be the subject of a bona fide dispute. (Footnote omitted) Rather the burden then shifts to the Debtor to demonstrate the existence of a bona fide dispute"]; *In re Prisuta*, 121 B.R. 474, 475 (Bankr. W.D. Pa. 1990) ["It is possible, where circumstances so dictate, for there to be a bona fide dispute even when the claim arises from an unstayed, unappealed judgment of record."]

petition had been filed in bad faith, which in turn was based upon the incorrect premise that a petitioning creditor's bad faith may not be considered in granting an involuntary petition, but <u>only</u> may be considered for purposes of awarding damages under 11 U.S.C. § 303(i).

In denying the stay motion on February 9, this Court appeared to accept that Mr. Marciano had demonstrated a likelihood of success, given that its ruling did not specifically mention any failure to show a likelihood of prevailing on the merits. Mr. Marciano will not restate the detailed legal analysis made in emergency stay motion and in the supporting reply filed in the First Appeal. Instead, he incorporates that showing by reference. If the order for relief is likely to be reversed, then the Trustee Orders also are likely to be reversed. That is true for the simple reasons that Mr. Marciano's purported violations of filing requirements under F.R.B.P. 1007 upon entry of the order for relief will not have been a violation if the order for relief is reversed, thereby confirming that he was entitled to stand on his privacy rights until such time, if ever, that an order for relief is properly entered.

b. Mr. Marciano Is Likely To Prevail On The Issue of Whether A Trustee Is In The "Interests" Of All Parties At This Stage Under 11 U.S.C. §§ 1104(a)(2) and (3).

The appointment of a trustee was premature, while Mr. Marciano was waiting for a ruling of the BAP in the First Appeal on the order for relief, particularly in light of the lack of any showing that creditors will be harmed without a trustee.

Further, a Chapter 11 trustee is saved for exceptional circumstances, where it is clear that the appointment of the trustee is in the best interests of creditors <u>and</u> the estate. *Adams v. Marwil (In re Bayou Group, LLC)*, 564 F.3d 541, 546 (2d Cir.

2009) ["appointment of a trustee in a Chapter 11 case is an 'extraordinary' remedy."] At hearing on March 4, however, the Bankruptcy Court did not appear to weigh the extraordinary nature of the remedy of a trustee against what a trustee would accomplish, although such a weighing is necessary, as noted by the Court in Cajun Elec. Power Coop. v. Central La. Elec. Co. (In re Cajun Elec. Power Coop.), 69 F.3d 746, 749 (5th Cir. 1995):

"The appointment of a trustee pursuant to Section 1104(a)(1) is an extraordinary remedy, and there is a strong presumption that the debtor should be permitted to remain in possession absent a showing of need for the appointment of a trustee." [Emphasis added.]

At the March 4 hearing, the Bankruptcy Court relied on 11 U.S.C. § 1104(a)(1) in finding "cause" for the appointment of a trustee, but it did find not "fraud, dishonesty, incompetence, or gross mismanagement of the affairs of the debtor." Although not specifically articulated, the "cause" was the need to have someone (now a trustee) investigating the "acts, conduct, assets, liabilities, and financial condition of the debtor" under 11 U.S.C.§ 1106(a)(3), and filing schedules, a statement of financial affairs, a creditor list and related documents under 11 U.S.C. § 1106(a)(2), since Mr. Marciano had not yet done so. At the request of the U.S. Trustee in its joinder, which the Court declined to strike, the Court also relied upon 11 U.S.C. § 1104(a)(3), which cross-references the grounds for conversion of dismissal under § 1112 and permits the appointment of a trustee if "the court determines that the appointment of a trustee or examiner is in the best interests of creditors and the estate." Section 1112(b)(4)(F) in turn includes an "unexcused failure to satisfy timely any filing or reporting requirement established by this title or by any rule applicable to a case under this chapter."

In essence, the Court held that if Mr. Marciano was not going to disclose his private financial information until he had a ruling from the BAP in his pending

appeal from the December 28 Orders, it was going to appoint a trustee to see whether the trustee could find that financial information, as if there is an urgent need for it at this point. This determination was incorrect under 11 U.S.C. §§ 1104(a)(2) and (3).

Through counsel, Mr. Marciano asked the Court at the March 4 hearing about the practical consequences of the appointment of a trustee, given that Mr. Marciano is standing on his constitutional right of privacy. Simply stated, how soon -- if ever -- can a trustee assemble the information necessary to ascertain and disclose the detailed aspects of Mr. Marciano's financial condition, if Mr. Marciano does not provide that information to the trustee?

The remedy imposed by the Court is required to be in the "best interests of creditors and the estate" under § 1104(a)(3). Section 1104(a)(2), which the creditors invoked in their motion, similarly applies a standard of "the interests of creditors, any equity security holders, and other interests of the estate," rather than simply focusing on creditors. By the time the expedited appeal to the BAP is over, a trustee cannot reasonably be expected to discover and disclose Mr. Marciano's financial information in fulfilling his or her duties in any reliable manner. How will the "best interests of creditors and the estate" be served by a trustee who will incur great expense and who is likely to have little to show for it, simply because the creditors do not want to wait for the ruling from the BAP?

The point is that the appointment of a trustee at this time is not in the "best interests of creditors and the estate." It will result in huge costs, but to what practical end? When Mr. Marciano first asked the Court at hearing in July 2010 to suspend the case under 11 U.S.C. § 305(a), he predicted that huge expense would be incurred by the creditors and by himself and that significant judicial resources would be spent on the involuntary case, if the Court did not stay the case pending the resolution of the State Court appeals. The Court denied Mr. Marciano's

motion, and huge expenses and judicial resources were incurred.

When the order for relief was entered, Mr. Marciano renewed his motion under § 305(a). Again, he predicted that huge expense and judicial resources would be needlessly incurred, but his renewed motion was denied, and now those expenses and resources are being spent at an alarming rate. However, the rate at which they will be spent will increase exponentially as a trustee, the trustee's counsel, the trustee's accountants and the trustee's investigators commence the fulfillment of their statutory duties. This factor has been emphasized. In *Adams v. Marwil (In re Bayou Group, LLC)*, 564 F.3d 541, 546-547 (2d Cir. 2009), the Court noted:

"In determining whether a § 1104 appointment is warranted or in the best interests of creditors, the bankruptcy court must bear in mind that the appointment of a trustee 'may impose a substantial financial burden on a hard pressed debtor seeking relief under the Bankruptcy Code,' by incurring the expenditure of 'substantial administrative expenses' caused by further delay in the bankruptcy proceedings. See Midlantic Nat'l Bank v. Anchorage Boat Sales, Inc. (In re Anchorage Boat Sales, Inc.), 4 B.R. 635, 644 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1980)."

The same could be said in this case. The specter of huge expenditures of monies and judicial resources is not overstated.

Finally, the unfortunate fact is that the Court now has placed the trustee and his professionals in an impossible position. What will happen if the BAP reverses the order for relief, thereby mooting the appointment of the Chapter 11 trustee based upon the premises that (1) the order for relief was properly entered; (2) Mr. Marciano should have filed schedules and otherwise comply with applicable debtor in possession requirements; and (3) his failure to do so warranted a trustee? In all likelihood, the trustee will be dismissed at that point. And what will happen if the State Court of Appeals reverses the default judgments of the petitioning creditors and the five other creditors? The bankruptcy should be dismissed at that point.

The Court has placed the trustee and the trustee's professionals in the unfortunate position of having to incur very large fees and expenses, even though there is a possibility (indeed, a probability) that they will never be paid. It must be kept in mind that the petitioning creditors and the other five creditors have never argued that Mr. Marciano will lose the appeals. They never have contradicted his showing in that regard.

In *In re Focus Media, Inc.*, 378 F.3d 916 (9th Cir. 2004), for example, the creditors argued that the debtor's appeal from an order for relief was moot because the effect of the order could not be undone. The Court disagreed, finding that fees paid to the creditors' counsel could be ordered disgorged. *Id.*, at 924. If the trustee and the trustee's professionals have received any monies, that exact same result could occur in this case. But the more likely result will be that such uncertainty will cause them not to be quick to undertake huge expenses that may never be paid. That, of course, means that there will be little beneficial consequence to appointing a trustee at this time and, more importantly, that the appointment will not be in the "best interests of creditors and the estate."

In summary, appointment of a trustee was not in the best interests of the creditors and the estate under 11 U.S.C. §§ 1104(a)(2) and (3). A trustee and the professionals hired by him will be very expensive, if they try to fulfill their statutory duties, and it is highly unlikely the trustee will be able to meet his or her obligations in filing schedules, a statement of financial affairs, a creditor list, etc., especially by the time Mr. Marciano's appeal to the BAP from the order for relief is over. Practically speaking, a trustee will accomplish little, if anything, and a trustee will cause great expenses, that may be entirely unnecessary, and to what end? There has been no showing of an imminent need for Mr. Marciano's financial information.

c. Mr. Marciano Is Likely To Prevail On Whether "Cause" Was Shown Under 11 U.S.C. § 1104(a)(1).

Section 1104(a)(1) authorizes the appointment of a trustee:

"for cause, including fraud, dishonesty, incompetence, or gross mismanagement of the affairs of the debtor by current management, either before or after the commencement of the case, or similar cause, but not including the number of holders of securities of the debtor or the amount of assets or liabilities of the debtor;...."

The use of the word "including" admittedly means that "dishonesty, incompetence, or gross mismanagement of the affairs of the debtor" is not an exclusive list of what constitutes "cause" under § 1104(a)(1), but it is interpreted keeping in mind that: "'[T]he standard for § 1104 appointment is very high." Adams v. Marwil (In re Bayou Group, LLC), 564 F.3d at 546 [finding that "the U.S. Trustee has not met the 'very high' standard for a § 1104 appointment. The U.S. Trustee has not attempted to show that [debtor] has engaged in 'fraud, dishonesty, incompetence, or gross mismanagement.""]

Although a flexible concept, the Bankruptcy Court stretched the notion of "cause" way beyond its limits. It must be in the nature of incompetence or dishonesty, but there was no showing of that by the moving parties and no finding of that by the Court on March 4. In affirming the denial of a trustee, the Court in *Schuster v. Dragone*, 266 B.R. 268, 272 (D. Conn. 2001), explained that there must be dishonesty or mismanagement that is more than simple mismanagement:

"Under subsection (1), the Bankruptcy Court's discretion is limited to a determination of whether 'cause' exists for such appointment, and such 'cause' must be in the nature of 'fraud, dishonesty, incompetence, or gross mismanagement' of the debtor by current management, either before or after the commencement of the case. 'The concepts of incompetence and dishonesty cover a wide spectrum of conduct and . . . the court has broad discretion in applying such concepts to show cause.' *Dalkon Shield Claimants*, 828 F.2d at 241.

Implicit in a finding of fraud, incompetence, or dishonesty, for purposes of subsection (1) is whether the evidence of the misconduct rises to a level sufficient to warrant the appointment of a trustee. *In re General Oil Distribs.*, 42 B.R. at 408-09. Moreover, 'since one would expect to find some degree of incompetence or mismanagement in most businesses which have been forced to seek the protection of chapter 11, the Court must find something more aggravated than simple mismanagement in order to appoint a trustee.' *In re Clinton Centrifuge*, 85 B.R. at 983-84; *In re Anchorage Boat Sales, Inc.*, 4 B.R. 635, 644-45 (Bankr. E.D.N.Y. 1980)." [Emphasis added.]

The mere failure to file financial information and make financial disclosures is <u>not</u> "in the nature of 'fraud, dishonesty, incompetence, or gross mismanagement' of the debtor by current management." As such, the Bankruptcy Court improperly decided at hearing on March 4 that there was cause for appointment of a trustee. See also, *Altman v. Rafael Galleries, Inc. (In re Altman)*, 2000 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 16235, *17-18 (D. Conn. July 27, 2000) ["the examples of conduct following the word 'including' do not constitute the entire catalogue of 'good cause,' but rather are only <u>illustrative of what type of conduct may constitute cause warranting appointment of a trustee</u>." (Emphasis added).]

The notion of "cause" requires much more than simply examining the debtor's behavior. It also necessarily requires the Court to look at the "big picture," including what a trustee will cost and accomplish. Those factors are discussed above under 11 U.S.C. §§ 1104(a)(2) and (3), but they also must be considered under 11 U.S.C. § 1104(a)(1), as described by the Court in *Official Comm. of Unsecured Creditors of Cybergenics Corp. ex rel. Cybergenics Corp. v. Chinery*, 330 F.3d 548, 577 (3d Cir. 2003), which rejected the appointment of a trustee under §1104(a)(1) because "appointing a trustee is too drastic a step," and which explained that the expense and delay of a trustee warranted that conclusion:

"The problem is that appointing a trustee amounts to replacing much of a debtor's high-level management, and that creates immense costs in two ways. First, there is a statutory fee (which can be substantial) to which trustees are entitled for their services. See 11 U.S.C. §§ 326(a) (setting forth fee schedule), 330(a) (setting forth trustee's right to compensation); cf. 11 U.S.C. § 1107(a) (providing that debtors-in-possession are not entitled to statutory trustee's fees). [Footnote omitted.] More important, however, is the cost implicit in replacing current management with a team that is less familiar with the debtor specifically and its market generally. See Kenneth N. Klee & K. John Shaffer, *Creditors Committees Under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code*, 44 S.C. L. Rev. 995, 1045, 1049 (1993) (observing generally that 'the incremental costs' of a trustee usually 'outweigh[] the benefits,' and that 'maximization of value rarely lies down this path.')." [Emphasis added.]

It is not surprising that the cost and delay of a trustee is an important consideration in assessing the "interests" of all concerned parties, as well as in finding "cause" for appointment of a trustee. This is a factor that the Bankruptcy Court did not account for at the March 4 hearing.

The cases cited by the moving creditors in their motion for appointment of a trustee were instructive on the issue of whether the non-filing of schedules and reports constituted "cause" to appoint a trustee because they showed two things:

(1) that a trustee may be appointed after a relatively long period of misconduct; and (2) much more than a mere short-term lack of financial disclosure is required for a trustee to be appointed, and there must be dishonesty or incompetence "in the nature of 'fraud, dishonesty, incompetence, or gross mismanagement' of the debtor by current management." *Schuster v. Dragone*, 266 B.R. at 272. See, *In re Cohoes Industrial Terminal, Inc.*, 65 B.R. 918, 919-921 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1986) [5 months since case filing accompanied by "no real progress in this case"; "[t]he debtor has been operating without fire or liability insurance for the last 9 months"; "the debtor has not paid post-petition rent or mortgage charges"; and "[t]he conflicts of interest in this case abound."]; *In re V. Savino Oil & Heating Co.*, 99 B.R. 518, 522 (Bankr. E.D.N.Y. 1989) [1 year from filing accompanied by the

nondisclosure and "affirmative efforts to misrepresent or conceal such important matters" and post-petition transfers by the debtor without court approval under 11 U.S.C. § 363(b)]; In re Paolino, 60 B.R. 828, 829 (E.D. Pa. 1986) and In re *Paolino*, 53 B.R. 399, 400 (Bankr. E.D. Pa. 1985) [4 months since case filing accompanied by pre-petition criminal check-kiting scheme for a half a million dollars]; In re Ford, 36 B.R. 501, 502 (Bankr. W.D. Ky. 1983) [9 months since case filing accompanied by two pre-petition judgments finding fraud by the debtor, plus "[f]ailure to obtain permission for the transfer of estate assets;" "[f]ailure to obtain Court permission prior to making interest-free loans from estate assets to a wholly-owned, nonparty corporation;" "[f]ailure to recognize a duty to keep estate assets separate from assets of a corporation not subject to this Court's jurisdiction;" and "[u]se of transferred assets as his own to the detriment of his personal creditors."]; and In re Horn & Hardart Baking Co., 22 B.R. 668, 669 (Bankr. E.D. Pa. 1982) [1 year since filing the case accompanied by "an unexplained loss in the amount of \$127,321.00"; "the debtor has mishandled several transactions concerning the lease agreements"; "monthly operating statements which have been filed reflect a continuing operating loss"; and "the Court finds that the debtor is being mismanaged."]

In contrast, in this case the only showing made by the moving parties was a short-term failure to file schedules, the statement of financial affairs, and related documents and to comply with reporting requirements to the U.S. Trustee. As a matter of law, that alone was insufficient to warrant the appointment of a trustee.

3. Mr. Marciano Will Suffer Irreparable Injury.

The very same factors that stand for the proposition that an order for relief in an involuntary bankruptcy is an appealable order, also require the conclusion that irreparable harm will occur to Mr. Marciano if a stay pending appeal is not immediately issued. As noted by the Ninth Circuit in *In re Mason*, 709 F.2d 1313,

1316, 1317 (9th Cir. 1983):

"[W]e are convinced that orders for relief should be considered final for purposes of appeal because they 'may determine and seriously affect substantive rights' and 'cause irreparable harm to the losing party if he had to wait to appeal to the end of the bankruptcy case." . . [¶] An order for relief, being a conclusive determination of the debtor's status as bankrupt, carries with it a great potential for irreparable injury if immediate appeal is not allowed. An order for relief effectively divests the debtor of his assets, creating an estate controlled by the bankruptcy court. [Citation omitted] During the administration of the estate the debtor's rights are limited. On entry of the order for relief he loses control of his assets, which may include a business. See 11 U.S.C. § 303(f). Once property of the estate is liquidated there appears to be no way the debtor can force bona fide purchasers to return the assets. [Citations omitted]" [Emphasis added.]

Mason suggests what could be irreparable harm. With the appointment of a trustee, it has come to pass. Mr. Marciano will be divested of his assets, which belong to his estate under 11 U.S.C. § 541 and which will be under the control of a trustee Court absent a stay pending appeal. Further, "[d]uring the administration of the estate," Mr. Marciano's rights will be "limited" and "he loses control of his assets." This irreparable injury must be stopped.

Further, as explained by the Court in Zamora v. Virtue (In re Cont'l Coin Corp.), 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 74392, *29 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 21, 2009), potential litigation costs also are a consideration in granting a stay pending appeal:

"[The Bankruptcy Court] also found that, without a stay, the Trustee would be harmed by the cost of litigating claims that may turn out to be non-cognizable as a matter of law. (ER 3063.) While litigation costs may not constitute irreparable harm, Renegotiation Bd. v. Bannercraft Clothing Co., 415 U.S. 1, 24, 94 S. Ct. 1028, 1040, 39 L. Ed. 2d 123 (1974), the bankruptcy court found that allowing Virtue's case to proceed would alter the status quo and harm administration of the bankruptcy case. (ER 3063.) Moreover, the litigation costs would not be borne by the Trustee alone, but would also lead to diminution of the estate and adversely affect distribution to other creditors. (ER

3063.). . . The Court concludes that a 'reasonable man [c]ould take the view adopted by the [bankruptcy court].' *In re Irwin*, 338 B.R. at 844. Therefore, the bankruptcy court did not abuse its discretion in issuing the stay." [Emphasis added.]

The same reasoning applies in this case. Like the trustee in *Continental Coin*, Mr. Marciano will have considerable expense in proceeding with the Chapter 11 case, which could be avoided if a stay is issued and the appellate court subsequently rules in favor of the appellant, who is Mr. Marciano in this case. Similarly, there will be cost to the "estate." Even if the BAP decides that the involuntary stay should not have been granted under § 303 and/or a stay of the case should have issued under § 305(a)(1), the cost to Mr. Marciano will deplete his assets, *i.e.*, his "estate," even if the bankruptcy is dismissed.

4. No Anticipated Substantial Harm To Appellees.

It must be kept in mind under *In re Wymer* that the requirement is that "[n]o substantial harm will come to appellee." It is not enough that the harm be less than substantial. More importantly, it is not enough that substantial harm "may" come.

The appellees from the order appointing the trustee are creditors, and perhaps the U.S. Trustee. The creditors have succeeded in what they set out to do. An order for relief has been entered. Potential avoidance claims have been preserved, as has Mr. Marciano's estate. The "race to the court house" by the judgment creditors pursuing Mr. Marciano's assets has been prevented. A stay of the Chapter 11 case at this point will not cause any material harm, much less any "substantial harm," to the petitioning creditors because they have met their goals.

The petitioning creditors have speculated many times that Mr. Marciano might be doing something to render his assets unavailable. They imagine that his move to Canada in August 2009 must be improperly motivated. Yet, although it has been more than 16 months since petitioning creditors filed this case, they have failed to offer a shred of evidence to support their bare speculation. They

undoubtedly will argue that "substantial harm will come" to the petitioning creditors if a stay pending appeal is issued, but they have never offered any evidence to support a finding that the harm "will come," which is the standard. Instead, their speculation is that some sort of harm "might come," which does not satisfy the third criteria. And they certainly have not shown any evidence that suggests that "substantial harm" will come from a stay. Mr. Marciano is aware of no harm that will come to the petitioning creditors from a stay pending appeal.

Indeed, the inadmissible evidence submitted by the petitioning creditors in joining the motion for appointment of a trustee showed to the contrary. [Dkt. no. 219.] It showed that Mr. Marciano has not transferred the three real properties in Los Angeles that the petitioning creditors claim he owns through limited liability companies; that he has clearly disclosed his affiliations with Canadian entities that the petitioning creditors claim acquired properties in Montreal; and that he has hidden nothing about those transactions.

5. No Harm To The Public Interest.

The cases discussing a stay under Rule 8005 often do not get to the last factor to discuss what "public interest" could be harmed by a stay pending appeal because appellants already have failed to satisfy one or more of the first three factors. Several recent cases are instructive in demonstrating that the "public interest" would be promoted by a stay, as opposed to being "harmed."

First, the Court in SS Farms, LLC v. Sharp (In re SK Foods, L.P.), 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 46920 (E.D. Cal. May 11, 2010), addressed public interest in terms of preserving the purpose of the appeal. In that case, the appellants requested "a stay of the Bankruptcy Court's Order which gave Bankruptcy Trustee Bradley D. Sharp ('Trustee') the authorization to continue to possess and review information in his possession relating to the moving party farming entities." Id., at *2. On appeal, the District Court issued a stay pending appeal. In discussing the fourth factor, it

stated: "the public interest is served in preserving the integrity of the right to appellate review since that right may be undermined if a stay is not forthcoming."

* 12. The same reasoning applies here. If the trustee is allowed to proceed, what occurs can never be undone should the appellate court decided that the involuntary petition should not have been granted under 11 U.S.C. § 303(h) and/or that a stay of the involuntary case should have been issued under § 305(a).

Second, in Zamora v. Virtue (In re Cont'l Coin Corp.), 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 74392, *30 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 21, 2009), the Court addressed public interest in terms of avoiding unnecessary costs: "the bankruptcy court found that a stay was in the public interest because 'going forward with the merits of the case while an appeal is pending on the very question of what is actionable . . . would be a serious waste of time, money, and judicial resources." As explained above, the same is true in this case.

Third, in New Cingular Servs. v. Burkart (In re Wire Comm Wireless, Inc.), 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 58563, at *16 (E.D. Cal. Aug. 1, 2008), the Court focused on the impact on judicial resources: "Staying a potentially unnecessary adversary action in a bankruptcy court conserves judicial resources." The same is true here. The burden of Mr. Marciano's involuntary Chapter 11 case already has been significant to this Court. In the absence of a stay, the case will continue to demand the use of judicial resources at a time when the Court's load is heavy.

Fourth, the comments of Senator Baucus quoted in the Bankruptcy Court's December 28 Memorandum in support of the order for relief explain the policy of preventing the "stigma and expense" of an involuntary bankruptcy. [148 Cong. Rec. S.11,728 (daily ed., November 20, 2002).] That policy would be promoted by a stay of the order for relief pending appeal, given that without a stay the stigma and expense to Mr. Marciano resulting from him being unwillingly forced into bankruptcy and then having a trustee appointed will be inflicted upon him.

Mr. Marciano acknowledges that there is a competing public interest in terms of the efficient resolution of bankruptcy proceedings and the preservation of estate assets. Courts typically throw in a statement to that effect to bolster their decision to deny a stay pending appeal, as opposed to that public interest being a determinative factor. Moreover, that interest is less relevant or not relevant in this case for at least three reasons. First, the evidence does not suggest that this interest is implicated. Again, the petitioning creditors have speculated that a trustee is necessary because Mr. Marciano might be concealing assets, but they have never offered any evidence in that regard, which is to say that there is no evidence to suggest that there is any need for a trustee. Second, as described above, the Court in Continental Coin noted that the goal of a matter expeditiously proceeding on its merits was outweighed by the competing interests of precluding unnecessary expense when there is an "unsettled" issue of law at stake. In this case, the issues on appeal could not be more "unsettled" in the Ninth Circuit. Accord, Haskell v. Goldman, Sachs & Co. (In re Genesis Health Ventures, Inc.), 367 B.R. 516, 522 (Bankr. D. Del. 2007) ["While it is clearly not in the public interest to have cases languishing on court dockets for long periods of time, it is also not preferable to compel parties to go through the expense of preparing a case for trial when all of that preparation could be rendered moot by a reversal on an interlocutory appeal."] Third, the interest of efficient resolution of bankruptcy proceedings and the preservation of estate assets is only one among many competing public interests, most of which favor a stay.

V. CONCLUSION.

On March 8, 2011, Mr. Marciano filed the appeal from the Bankruptcy Court's March 7 order directing the appointment of a trustee, and the appeal was referred to the BAP on March 11, 2011. The appeal was assigned a case number and docketed by the BAP on March 21, 2011. Mr. Marciano has promptly filed

this motion seeking emergency relief in order to prevent irreparable harm that is already occurring as a result of the appointment of a Chapter 11 trustee. Based upon the foregoing, Mr. Marciano respectfully requests that the Court issue a permanent stay of the Trustee Orders pending resolution of this appeal and, in the interim, that the Court immediately issue a temporary stay pending appeal until the issue of whether a permanent stay should be issued is determined.

DATED: March 21, 2011

HILL, FARRER & BURRILL LLP

By: /s/ Daniel J. McCarthy
Daniel J. McCarthy
Attorneys for Appellant/Involuntary
Debtor GEORGES MARCIANO

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on March 21, 2011, I electronically filed the foregoing document with the Clerk of the Court for the Bankruptcy Appellate Panel for the Ninth Circuit by using the CM/ECF system.

I certify that all parties of record to this appeal either are registered CM/ECF users, or have registered for electronic notice, or have consented in writing to electronic service, and that service will be accomplished through the CM/ECF system.

I further certify that I served the within document by either transmitting via electronic mail to the e-mail addresses set forth below on this date and/or addressed as set forth below by placing the document in a sealed **Federal Express** envelope and affixing a pre-paid air bill, and causing the envelope to be delivered to a Federal Express for delivery the next business day.

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/s/ Hae Jung Park

BAP Case No. CC-11-1103 Bankruptcy Court Case No. 1:11-bk-10426-VK

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY APPELLATE PANEL

OF THE NINTH CIRCUIT

In re GEORGES MARCIANO,

Involuntary Debtor.

GEORGES MARCIANO, Appellant/Involuntary Debtor,

VS.

GARY ISKOWITZ, THERESA ISKOWITZ, CAROLYN MALKUS, CAMILLE ABAT, MIRIAM CHOI, JOSEPH FAHS, STEVEN CHAPNICK and ELIZABETH TAGLE, Appellees.

DECLARATION OF DANIEL J. McCARTHY
IN SUPPORT OF EMERGENCY MOTION
FOR STAY PENDING APPEAL OF ORDERS DIRECTING
APPOINTMENT OF CHAPTER 11 TRUSTEE AND
APPOINTING CHAPTER 11 TRUSTEE

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Georges Marciano

DECLARATION OF DANIEL J. McCARTHY

- I, Daniel J. McCarthy, declare:
- 1. I am an attorney law. I am duly qualified to practice before all courts of the State of California and all federal courts in the State of California, as well as certain other courts. I was admitted to the State Bar of California in 1981, and I have been a member in good standing since then. I am a partner at the law firm of Hill, Farrer & Burrill, LLP. I am counsel of record for involuntary debtor Georges Marciano in the involuntary Chapter 11 case filed against him. I also am counsel of record in the appeal pending before the Bankruptcy Appellate Panel ("BAP") from orders of the Bankruptcy Court that were entered in that Chapter 11 case and the Ninth Circuit from the BAP's order denying a stay pending appeal.
- 2. Since late August 2009, I have been co-counsel for judgment debtor Georges Marciano in the cases in the Los Angeles Superior Court (the "State Court") entitled Georges Marciano v. Joseph Fahs, et al., bearing case no. BC375824 (the "Fahs action"), and entitled Georges Marciano, et al. v. Gary Iskowitz, et al., bearing case no. BC384493, which was consolidated with case no. BC385790 entitled Gary Iskowitz, et al. v. Georges Marciano, et al. (collectively, the "Iskowitz action"). Since October 2009, my firm also has been counsel of record in the appeals from the default judgments entered in the Fahs action and the Iskowitz action, and I am partially responsible for representing Mr. Marciano in connection with those appeals. The appeals in the Fahs action are pending before Division Two of the Second Appellate District of the California Court of Appeals, and those appeals are assigned nos. B218087, B215463, B216598 and B220011 (the "Fahs appeal"). The appeals in the Iskowitz action are pending before Division Three of the Second Appellate District of the California Court of Appeals, and those appeals are assigned nos. B216029 and B219558 (the "Iskowitz appeal").
 - 3. Georges Marciano filed two lawsuits in the Los Angeles County

Superior Court in August 2007 and January 2008 commencing the *Fahs* and *Iskowitz* actions. Almost all of the defendants in both lawsuits filed cross-complaints for defamation and related claims, such as infliction of emotional distress. Based upon discovery sanctions, Mr. Marciano's complaints in both lawsuits were stricken; his answers to the cross-complaints were stricken; and his defaults on the cross-complaints were entered. In the *Fahs* action, five default judgments were entered in favor of the defendants in late July 2009, although they later were reduced to a total of \$205 million. In the *Iskowitz* action, one default judgment totaling \$55 million was entered in August 2009 in favor of the three defendants.

- 4. Prior counsel for Mr. Marciano sought a stay of the default judgments from the State Court pending appeal, but was denied the stay because he could not post a bond of 1-1/2 times the \$260 million in default judgments. Thereafter, some of the judgment holders attempted to enforce their judgments for a period of approximately two months. I was involved in dealing with those judgment collection efforts against Mr. Marciano.
- 5. Mr. Marciano promptly appealed all of the default judgments on various grounds, including that (1) discovery sanctions were improper for many reasons; (2) the trial judge failed in multiple ways to fulfill her gate-keeping function in connection with the default judgment prove-up by, for example, allowing evidence of numerous statements not even alleged in the cross-complaints and then awarding damages based on those statements, awarding damages on conduct that was plainly privileged under California Civil Code § 47 and on causes of action barred by the applicable statute of limitations, and allowing in evidence known by the judge and the defendants' lawyers to be false; (3) the default judgments were excessive, especially when contrasted with judgments in cases presenting more compelling defamation claims; and (4) the judge denied Mr.

Marciano due process by refusing to recuse herself despite name-calling and other statements by her showing demonstrable bias. These and other issues have been raised by Mr. Marciano in the briefs filed by him in the *Fahs* and *Iskowitz* appeals, which I was partially responsible for drafting.

- Mr. Marciano's appellant's opening brief in the *Iskowitz* appeal was filed with the Court of Appeal on July 30, 2010. Mr. Marciano did not request an extension of time to file that brief, although he made a motion to extend the word limit from 14,000 to 19,000 words, which was granted on July 21, 2010. A copy of his opening brief was filed with the Bankruptcy Court on August 13, 2010, as an attachment to Mr. Marciano's supplement to his motion for reconsideration [dkt. no. 116], and as an exhibit to the declaration of Dean E. Dennis [dkt. no. 125] filed on September 10, 2010, in opposition to the petitioning creditors' motion for summary judgment. Under California Rule of Court ("CRC") 8.212(a), the due date for respondents' opening brief in the Iskowitz appeal was 30 days later on August 29, 2010. On August 19, 2010, the respondents in that appeal filed a motion for a 60 day extension of time to file their respondents' brief. On August 23, 2010, Mr. Marciano filed an opposition due to Marciano's need to expeditiously pursue the appeal in light of the pending involuntary Chapter 11 case against him that is based upon the default judgments against him that are on appeal. On the same date the Court of Appeal issued an order extending the time to file the respondent's brief for 60 days to approximately October 29, 2010.
- 7. On October 26, 2010, the respondents in the *Iskowitz* appeal filed a motion for an additional extension, which Mr. Marciano opposed by opposition filed on October 28, 2010. On November 1, 2010, the Court of Appeal granted the respondents an additional 30 days to approximately November 28, 2010, and stating that no further extensions would be allowed respondents. That brought their total time to file a respondents' brief to 120 days. The respondents in the

Iskowitz appeal then violated that deadline, which caused the Court of Appeal to send out a default notice on December 1, 2010, requiring them to file their brief within 15 days or have the appeal decided without their brief. Finally, on December 13, 2010, they filed their brief. Mr. Marciano obtained a short extension to file his reply brief due to the holidays, and his reply brief was filed on February 2, 2011.

- In the Fahs appeal, Mr. Marciano's opening brief was lodged on 8. October 10, 2010, with an application for leave to file an oversized brief. On October 29, 2010, the Court of Appeal granted the application, filed Mr. Marciano's opening brief and ordered that respondents' brief be filed on January 31, 2011 (a ninety day briefing schedule). After waiting for most of the 90 days given by the Court to them to file their respondents' brief, on January 20, 2011, the defendants/respondents in the Fahs appeal filed a motion by which they sought to delay the appeal by requesting that the Court of Appeal strike Mr. Marciano's opening brief and order seven court reporters to assemble one consecutivelynumbered reporters' transcript, which the lead reporter previously refused to do in response to the request of my office in July 2010. Mr. Marciano opposed the respondents' motion, but the Court of Appeal granted it on February 7, 2011. Once the consecutively numbered transcript is prepared, Mr. Marciano will need to re-file his opening brief with corrected page references and then the respondents' brief will be due in 30 days.
- 9. On October 27, 2009, three petitioning creditors filed an involuntary Chapter 11 petition against alleged debtor Georges Marciano. Those three creditors held three of the five default judgments that are the subject of the *Fahs* appeal.
- 10. On behalf of Mr. Marciano, I made a motion to dismiss the involuntary petition on grounds of insufficient process and lack of personal

jurisdiction because he had been served by mail at a residence in Beverly Hills where he had not resided for almost three months and because he had not even resided in the United States for more than two months at the time of attempted service by mail. The motion also was based on the grounds that a claim could not be stated because certain provisions of Chapter 11 applicable to individuals are unconstitutional. The motion was denied at hearing on January 13, 2010, by Judge Richard Neiter, who was sitting in for Judge Victoria Kaufman. [Dkt. no. 90.] I attended that hearing.

- 11. When Judge Kaufman returned from leave, she held a status conference on April 8, 2010. I attended that status conference. Despite the Court's negative reaction at the initial status conference to the possibility of staying the involuntary bankruptcy case while the State Court appeals proceeded, on April 26, 2010, on behalf of Mr. Marciano filed a motion to suspend the involuntary Chapter 11 case under 11 U.S.C. § 305(a) on grounds that the case should be dismissed or stayed until the State Court appeals were resolved, rather than proceeding with an involuntary case filed by three petitioning creditors whose excessive default judgments were on appeal. [Dkt. no. 57.] That motion was denied by order entered on July 2, 2010, which is one of the orders on appeal. [Dkt. no. 102.]
- 12. Despite the Court's negative reaction to Mr. Marciano's desire to take discovery, on his behalf I propounded interrogatories, propounded document requests and noticed depositions shortly after the April 8, 2010 status conference, but the petitioning creditors refused to respond and to appear for deposition. On May 13, 2010, on behalf of Mr. Marciano I filed a motion for terminating sanctions or, alternatively, to compel discovery responses, the production of documents and depositions from the petitioning creditors [dkt. no. 68], which was granted in part at hearing on July 2, 2010. [Dkt. no. 101.] What was granted at that hearing, however, was taken away at hearing on July 15, 2010, when the Bankruptcy Court

ordered that no discovery would occur in the case by any party until after the Court determined the summary judgment motions. [Dkt. no. 121.]

- 13. On July 8, 2010, on behalf of Mr. Marciano filed a motion for reconsideration of the Court's order denying his motion to suspend the case under 11 U.S.C. § 305(a). [Dkt. no. 105.] The petitioning creditors' opposition was filed on September 17, 2010. [Dkt. no. 138.] Mr. Marciano's reply was filed a week later. [Dkt. no. 140.] The motion was not heard by the Court until December 2, 2010, when it was denied at the hearing that I attended, and the order was entered on December 29, 2010. [Dkt. no. 164.] That order also is on appeal.
- 14. On July 14, 2010, the petitioning creditors filed a motion for summary judgment and supporting papers [dkt. nos. 107-113], which Mr. Marciano opposed. [Dkt. nos. 122-127.] Mr. Marciano's opposition included a cross-motion for summary judgment. [*Id.*] That opposition was the first brief filed by Mr. Marciano in which he fully addressed whether the petitioning creditors claims were in bona fide dispute because they were based on default judgments that were on appeal, which should be reversed. The petitioning creditors' reply papers were filed on September 21, 2010. [Dkt. nos. 133-137.]
- 15. At hearing on October 1, 2010, the Court continued the hearing until October 28, 2010, on the petitioning creditors' motion for summary judgment, Mr. Marciano's cross-motion for summary judgment, and Mr. Marciano's motion for reconsideration of the order denying his prior motion to dismiss or stay the case under 11 U.S.C. § 305(a). The Court ordered petitioning creditors and Mr. Marciano to file supplemental papers, which was done. [Dkt. no. 142, 144-150, 151-155.]
- 16. On its own motion, the Court continued the October 28 hearing to December 2, 2010.
 - 17. At approximately 9:30 p.m. on December 1, 2010, the Court posted a

35 page tentative ruling on the matters scheduled for the next day. I was checking the tentative ruling throughout the day, and first saw it at approximately 10:00 p.m. on December 1. The next morning, I arrived at work early and spent approximately four hours carefully reading the ruling and preparing for the hearing, although I did not have time to read the legislative history surrounding the history cited in the tentative ruling and I did not have time to read any of the 11 new cases cited in the tentative ruling, although I was able to briefly scan two of the cases.

- 18. On December 2, 2010, at 1:30 p.m., at hearing on the pending motions, I requested that the Court postpone the hearing for a short time to permit Mr. Marciano's counsel to review the new cases cited by the Court in the tentative ruling and the three citations to the legislative history, which also had not been previously cited by the parties. The Court declined that request and proceeded with the hearing.
- 19. In opposition to the petitioning creditors' summary judgment motion and at the December 2 hearing, on behalf of Mr. Marciano I also requested that the Court permit Mr. Marciano an opportunity to conduct discovery on the issues of whether the petitioning creditors' default judgments were in bona fide dispute and whether the involuntary petition had been filed in bad faith. The Court also denied that request.
- 20. At the conclusion of the December 2 hearing, the Court ruled that the petitioning creditors' motion for summary judgment was granted, Mr. Marciano's cross-motion for summary judgment was denied, and Mr. Marciano's motion for reconsideration of the order denying a stay of the involuntary case also was denied.
- 21. On December 28, 2010, the Court entered its "Order (1) Granting Petitioning Creditors' Motion for Summary Judgment for the Entry of an Order for Relief Under Chapter 11 of Title 11 of the United States Code against Georges

Marciano, and (2) Denying Georges Marciano's Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment" [dkt. no. 159] and also entered the related "Order for Relief in the Instant Title 11 Case Against Georges Marciano" [dkt. no. 161] (collectively, the "December 28 Orders").

- 22. On December 28, 2010, the Court also entered its 31-page Memorandum of Decision, which was consistent with its tentative ruling on December 1. [Dkt. no. 160.]
- 23. On December 29, 2010, the Court entered its "Order Denying Motion for Reconsideration of Order Denying Motion to Dismiss or Stay Involuntary Chapter 11 Case." [Dkt. No. 164]. By that Order, it denied Mr. Marciano's motion for reconsideration of the Court's prior order denying his motion to stay the case under 11 U.S.C. § 305(a), which had been filed on July 8, 2010. [Dkt. no. 105.]
- 24. On December 29, 2010, on behalf of Mr. Marciano, I filed two documents. One was a motion for reconsideration of the Court's December 28 Orders granting petitioning creditors' motion for summary judgment, denying Mr. Marciano's cross-motion, and issuing an order for relief, and the related Memorandum of Decision. [Dkt. no. 162.] The second was an ex parte application for a 30-day temporary stay of the order for relief to allow the motion for reconsideration to be determined and, if denied, to allow a motion for stay pending appeal to be determined. [Dkt. no. 163.]
- 25. On January 6, 2011, on behalf of Mr. Marciano, I filed a motion for reconsideration [dkt. no. 171] regarding the Court's December 29, 2010 order [dkt. no. 164] denying his prior motion for reconsideration of the Court's order denying his motion to stay the case under 11 U.S.C. § 305(a).
- 26. Mr. Marciano's two motions for reconsideration were denied by orders entered on January 10, 2011. [Dkt. nos. 179 and 180.] The ex parte application for a temporary 30-day stay impliedly was ruled upon on January 24,

- 2011, as part of an order partially granting a similar motion, as described below.
- 27. On January 4, 2011, on behalf of Mr. Marciano, I filed a notice of appeal from the December 28 Orders; the related December 28 Memorandum of Decision; the December 29 order denying the July 8 motion for reconsideration; and four prior interlocutory orders that became subject to appeal upon entry of the order for relief. [Dkt. no. 169.] The appeal was referred to the BAP on January 5, 2011 [dkt. no. 170], and it has been docketed as BAP case no. 11-1008. Mr. Marciano's opening brief was due on February 22, 2011, and was filed on that date.
- 28. On January 10, 2011, on behalf of Mr. Marciano, I filed an amended notice of appeal [dkt. no. 181] that added the two January 10, 2011 orders denying his two motions for reconsideration that were entered earlier that day.
- 29. On January 11, 2011, I filed an emergency motion requesting that the Court extend Mr. Marciano's time by 30 days to file his schedules, statement of financial affairs, etc., and to otherwise comply with applicable requirements. [Dkt. no. 182.] On January 11, 2011, the Court issued an order extending his time only 14 days until January 25, 2011. [Dkt. no. 185 in case no. 09-39630.]
- 30. On January 11, 2011, on behalf of Mr. Marciano, I filed an emergency motion with the Bankruptcy Court by which he again requested that the Court issue a 30-day temporary stay of the December 28 Orders. The petitioning creditors filed an opposition on January 21. Later that day, I filed a supporting reply. By that motion Mr. Marciano also requested a suspension of the case under 11 U.S.C. § 305(a), now that the order for relief had been entered, and a stay pending appeal of the December 28 Orders. The motion was heard on January 24, 2011. I attended the hearing. On January 25, 2011, the Bankruptcy Court issued a temporary stay to enable Mr. Marciano to seek a stay pending appeal from the Bankruptcy Appellate Panel or from the District Court, if the appeal was

transferred there. [Docket no. 205.] By its terms, the stay was to expire upon the BAP entering its order denying the emergency stay motion on February 9, 2011. In granting the temporary 30-day stay, the Bankruptcy Court acknowledged the "unsettled" state of the law on issues of first impression, which are described below, but the Court declined to issue a stay of the December 28 Orders pending appeal pursuant to Rule 8005, choosing instead to leave that determination to the Bankruptcy Appellate Panel.

- 31. On January 25, 2011, the Bankruptcy Court also issued an order extending Mr. Marciano's time to file his schedules, statement of financial affairs and other documents required by applicable law until 7 days after the BAP denied a stay pending appeal. [Dkt. no. 203.] Given that the stay was denied by the BAP on February 9, the extended due date was February 16, 2011, unless the Ninth Circuit entered a stay pending appeal. However, I understood that the spirit of the January 25, 2011 order was to extend Mr. Marciano's time until after the Ninth Circuit also had ruled on a request for a stay pending appeal, although at hearing on March 4, 2011, the Bankruptcy Court informed me that it only intended to allow Mr. Marciano time to seek a stay from the BAP or District Court, but not the Ninth Circuit.
- 32. On January 27, 2011, on behalf of Mr. Marciano, I filed an emergency motion with the BAP by which he requested that the Court issue a stay of the December 28 Orders pending appeal. The petitioning creditors' opposition was filed on Friday, February 4, 2011. I filed a reply for Mr. Marciano in February 9, 2011. Within hours of the reply being filed on February 9, the BAP issued its order denying the emergency motion. Although I raised the issue of the Bankruptcy Court's loss of jurisdiction in the motion, the BAP did not comment on that.
 - 33. On February 8, 2011, I filed a second amended notice of appeal with

the Bankruptcy Court, which added the January 25 "Order Granting Temporary Stay, But Denying Stay Pending Appeal of (1) Order Granting Petitioning Creditors' Motion for Summary Judgment, and (2) Order for Relief' [docket no. 205], which was entered on January 25, 2011.

- 34. On February 10, 2011, I filed a notice of appeal of the BAP's February 9 order and then prepared the emergency motion for stay pending appeal to file with the Ninth Circuit. The BAP delayed in referring the appeal to the Ninth Circuit. As of February 16 the extended due date for the filing of schedules and the statement of financial affairs and compliance with other applicable requirements the appeal still had not been referred.
- 35. On the morning of February 16, my secretary and I both spoke to the BAP clerk (Patty) who is responsible for referring the appeals filed with the BAP to the Ninth Circuit, which was necessary so the appeal could be assigned a case number. She said she only works on Wednesdays to Fridays and that she had not been in to take care of it. I informed her that I was waiting for the matter to be referred so that I could file an emergency motion with the Ninth Circuit, and I asked her if she could get the appeal referred as soon as possible. She said she would take care of it as soon as she could get to it, perhaps that day or the next day.
- 36. The appeal finally was referred by the BAP to the Ninth Circuit on February 17, 2011. When the case was assigned a number on February 18, I caused the emergency motion for a stay, the Appendix and a supporting declaration to be filed hours later on February 18 with the Ninth Circuit. Once the appeal to the Ninth Circuit was assigned a case number, on February 18, on behalf of Mr. Marciano I filed an emergency motion for stay pending appeal with the Ninth Circuit by which he requested a stay of the order for relief. The motion explained that he was threatened with irreparable injury in that, *inter alia*, he would be forced to waive his privacy rights by disclosing his complete financial condition in

schedules, a statement of financial affairs and other documents that he was required to file under Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 1007(b); by fulfilling the obligations imposed upon him by the Office of the U.S. Trustee; and by testifying at a meeting of creditors about his financial condition. His only alternative was to stand on his constitutional privacy rights and thereby risk the equally damaging alternative of a Chapter 11 trustee being appointed, resulting in control of his assets being taken away and possibly sold. He also explained that the petitioning creditors would face no substantial harm from a stay pending appeal given that there was no evidence that Mr. Marciano was diverting or concealing assets. In both his emergency motion and in his supporting reply brief, he explained why the Ninth Circuit had jurisdiction over the appeal from the BAP's denial of a stay pending appeal.

- 37. The Ninth Circuit entered an order on February 24, 2011, denying Mr. Marciano's motion for stay pending appeal, citing *Hilton v. Braunskill*, 481 U.S. 770, 776 (1987). The Court also stated that it "may lack jurisdiction over the appeal because it seeks review of an interlocutory order by the Bankruptcy Appellate Panel." The Ninth Circuit did not address the threshold argument that the Bankruptcy Court lost jurisdiction to proceed when Mr. Marciano appealed from the order for relief. It ordered Mr. Marciano to move for voluntary dismissal of the appeal or to show cause why it should not be dismissed for lack of jurisdiction within 21 days of the order. On March 16, 2011, I filed the brief required by the Ninth Circuit, which explained the Court's appellate jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1292 (a)(1) and which included a renewed request that the Ninth Circuit issued stay pending appeal due to the fact that it does have jurisdiction over the appeal from the BAP's order denying a motion for stay pending appeal.
- 38. When the Ninth Circuit declined a stay pending appeal, Mr. Marciano chose to stand on his constitutional rights of privacy, and declined to file

schedules, a statement of financial affairs and other documents that he was required to file under Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 1007(b), and to fulfill the obligations imposed upon him by the Office of the U.S. Trustee. As a result, on March 1, 2011, certain creditors filed a motion for appointment of a Chapter 11 trustee and a related application for order shortening time for hearing on the motion based upon Mr. Marciano's failure to make financial disclosures. [Dkt. no. 213.] On March 2, 2011, the Court set the motion for hearing on March 4, 2011. [Dkt. no. 214.] The motion was joined by the U.S. Trustee and the petitioning creditors. Dkt. nos. 217 and 219.] Over Mr. Marciano's opposition [dkt. no. 218], the motion was granted at hearing on March 4, which I attended. On March 7, the Court entered its "Order Directing the Appointment of a Chapter 11 Trustee" [dkt. no. 221] (the "March 7 Order").

- 39. On March 8, 2011, on behalf of Mr. Marciano I filed a notice of appeal to the BAP from the Trustee Order. [Dkt. no. 222.] On March 9, 2011, on behalf of Mr. Marciano, I filed a motion for stay pending appeal of the Trustee Order with the Bankruptcy Court [dkt. no. 223], which it denied by order entered on March 11, 2011. [Dkt. no. 228.]
- 40. On March 11, 2011, the Bankruptcy Court entered an order appointing the Chapter 11 trustee designated by the Office of United States Trustee. [Dkt. no. 226.] On March 14, Mr. Marciano filed an amended notice of appeal to the BAP, which added that order and the March 11 order denying his motion for stay pending appeal. [Dkt. no. 234.]
- 41. On March 11, 2011, I received notice that the Bankruptcy Court had referred the appeal to the BAP that day. I subsequently checked periodically on PACER for a case number for the appeal. [Dkt. nos. 229 and 230.] Ten days later, on March 21, 2011, I still had not received notice from the BAP that the appeal had been docketed, so I had my secretary call the BAP clerk. She was told that the

BAP had received the appeal and had assigned it case number CC-11-1103, but that it had not docketed the appeal yet. She was told to wait at least a half hour so the appeal could be docketed and then we could e-file the documents relating to the motion for stay pending appeal.

42. The Court-appointed trustee (David Gottlieb) has hired the law firm of Pachulski, Stang, Ziehl & Jones to represent him in Mr. Marciano's Chapter 11 case, subject to Court approval. The both indicated as recently as March 15, 2011, in a telephone conversation with me that the trustee intends to proceed with fulfilling his statutory duties to the Chapter 11 estate, regardless of the potential risk of nonpayment if the order for relief were to be reversed.

The foregoing is within my personal knowledge. I declare under penalty of perjury of the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct and that this declaration was executed on March 21, 2011.

/s/ Daniel J. McCarthy
Daniel J. McCarthy

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on March 21, 2011, I electronically filed the foregoing document with the Clerk of the Court for the Bankruptcy Appellate Panel for the Ninth Circuit by using the CM/ECF system.

I certify that all parties of record to this appeal either are registered CM/ECF users, or have registered for electronic notice, or have consented in writing to electronic service, and that service will be accomplished through the CM/ECF system.

I further certify that I served the within document by either transmitting via electronic mail to the e-mail addresses set forth below on this date and/or addressed as set forth below by placing the document in a sealed **Federal Express** envelope and affixing a pre-paid air bill, and causing the envelope to be delivered to a Federal Express for delivery the next business day.

Via E-mail:

Bradley E. Brook, Esq. - bbrook@bbrooklaw.com Peter A. Davidson, Esq. - pdavidson@ecjlaw.com

Via E-mail & Federal Express:

Dare Law Office of the US Trustee 725 S Figueroa St #2600 Los Angeles, CA 90017 Tel.: (213) 894-4925 Fax: (213) 894-2603

E-mail: dáre.law@usdoj.gov

/s/ Hae Jung Park

BAP Case No. CC-11-1103 Bankruptcy Court Case No. 1:11-bk-10426-VK

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY APPELLATE PANEL

OF THE NINTH CIRCUIT

In re GEORGES MARCIANO,

Involuntary Debtor.

GEORGES MARCIANO, Appellant/Involuntary Debtor,

vs.

GARY ISKOWITZ, THERESA ISKOWITZ, CAROLYN MALKUS, CAMILLE ABAT, MIRIAM CHOI, JOSEPH FAHS, STEVEN CHAPNICK and ELIZABETH TAGLE, Appellees.

APPELLANT'S APPENDIX IN SUPPORT OF EMERGENCY MOTION FOR STAY PENDING APPEAL OF ORDERS DIRECTING APPOINTMENT OF CHAPTER 11 TRUSTEE AND APPOINTING CHAPTER 11 TRUSTEE

Daniel J. McCarthy (SBN 101081) Hill, Farrer & Burrill, LLP 300 S. Grand Avenue 37th Floor Los Angeles, CA 90071-3147

Telephone: (213) 621-0802 Facsimile: (213) 624-4840 Attorneys for Appellant/Involuntary Debtor

Georges Marciano

In compliance with BAP Rule 8011(d)-1, appellant/involuntary debtor Georges Marciano submits a conformed copy of the following documents in support of his "Emergency Motion for Stay Pending Appeal of Orders Directing Appointment of Chapter 11 Trustee and Appointing Chapter 11 Trustee," as required by that rule:

Exh.	Document:	<u>Page</u>
1.	"Notice of Appeal" filed on March 9, 2011.	005-015
2.	"Amended Notice of Appeal" March 14, 2011.	016-039
3.	"Order Directing the Appointment of a Chapter 11 Trustee," which was entered on March 7, 2011.	040-045
4.	"Order Approving Appointment of a Chapter 11 Trustee," which was entered on March 11, 2011.	046-052
5.	"Order Denying Motion for Temporary Stay and for Stay Pending Appeal of Order Directing the Appointment of a Chapter 11 Trustee," entered on March 11, 2011. Pursuant to BAP Rule 8001(d)-1(c)(3), appellant states that this Order briefly describes the grounds for the Bankruptcy Court's denial of his stay motion as follows: "Debtor has not demonstrated that he is entitled to a temporary stay or stay pending appeal under the factors enunciated in <i>In re Wymer</i> , 5 B.R. 802 (9th Cir. BAP 1980). In particular, it appears that: (1) Debtor is not likely to succeed on the merits of the appeal; (2) Debtor will not suffer irreparable injury absent a stay; (3) the stay would prejudice the appellees; and (4) the stay would do harm to the public interest." No further explanation is provided for the Court's	053-057

	conclusions, and no hearing was held on the stay motion.	
6.	"Motion for Temporary Stay and for Stay Pending Appeal of	058-094
	Order Directing the Appointment of a Chapter 11 Trustee;	
	Memorandum of Points and Authorities; Declaration of Daniel	
	J. McCarthy," filed on March 10, 2011.	

DATED: March 21, 2011

HILL, FARRER & BURRILL LLP

By: /s/ Daniel J. McCarthy
Daniel J. McCarthy
Attorneys for Appellant/Involuntary
Debtor GEORGES MARCIANO

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on March 21, 2011, I electronically filed the foregoing document with the Clerk of the Court for the Bankruptcy Appellate Panel for the Ninth Circuit by using the CM/ECF system.

I further certify that parties of record to this appeal who either are registered CM/ECF users, or who have registered for electronic notice, or who have consented in writing to electronic service, will be served through the CM/ECF system.

I further certify that I served the within document by either transmitting via electronic mail to the e-mail addresses set forth below on this date and/or addressed as set forth below by placing the document in a sealed Federal Express envelope and affixing a pre-paid air bill, and causing the envelope to be delivered to a Federal Express for delivery the next business day.

Via E-mail:

Bradley E. Brook, Esq. - bbrook@bbrooklaw.com Peter A. Davidson, Esq. - pdavidson@ecjlaw.com

Via E-mail & Federal Express:

Dare Law Office of the US Trustee 725 S Figueroa St #2600 Los Angeles, CA 90017 Tel.: (213) 894-4925

Tel.: (213) 894-4925 Fax: (213) 894-2603

E-mail: dare.law@usdoj.gov

/s/ Hae Jung Park

Case 2:11-cv-04779-AHM Document 3 Filed 06/06/11 Page 52 of 146 Page ID #:86 Case: 11-1103 Document: 009174986 Filed: 03/21/2011 Page: 2 of 12

Case 1:11-bk-10426-VK Doc 222 Filed 03/08/11 Entered 03/08/11 08:28:30 Desc

Main Document Page	1 of 11
Attorney or Appellant, Address, Telephone & FAX Numbers, and California State Bar	FOR COURT USE ONLY
Number Daniel J. McCarthy (SBN 101081)	
Hill, Farrer & Burrill, LLP	
300 South Grand Avenue	
37th Floor	
Los Angeles, CA 90071	
Tel.: (213) 621-0802 Fax: (213) 624-4840	
Attorney for Appellant Debtor in Possession Georges Marciano	
UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
in re: GEORGES MARCIANO,	
Debtor(s).	
Last four digits of Social Security Number(s):	CHAPTER: 11
	CASE NUMBER: 1:11-bk-10426-VK
Employer's Tax identification No(e) [if eny]:	ADVERSARY NUMBER:
Elithinka o I we constitute and a said.	[Former case no. 2:09-bk-39630-VK]
NOTICE OF APPEA	
1. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the (check only one box) (specify name of party) Georges Marciano, debtor in posse	
	•
§ 158(a) or (b) from the judgment, order, or decree of the bankrup	
Order Directing The Appointment of A Chapter 11 Trustee entered	
(describe other proceeding) the Chapter 11 case	on the
day of March (ye	ar) 2011.
Copy of Order attached	
2. The names of all parties to the judgment, order, or decree appealed fax numbers of their respective attorneys are as follows (print numbers): See Exhibit A hereto	from and the names, addresses, telephone, and fax
•	
(Continued on next page)	
Pavieuri OKIM	FORM 17

Case 2:11-cv-04779-AHM Document 3 Filed 06/06/11 Page 53 of 146 Page 1D #:87 Case: 11-1103 Document: 009174986 Filed: 03/21/2011 Page: 3 of 12

Case 1:11-bk-10426-VK Doc 222 Filed 03/08/11 Entered 03/08/11 08:28:30 Desc

Main Document Page 2 of 11

Notice of Appeal - Page 2

GEORGES MARCIANO, CHAPTER: 11

n re GEÖRGES MARCIANO,	•	CHAPTER: 11
·	Debtor(s).	CASE NUMBER: 1:11-bk-10426-VK
······································		

HILL, FARRER & BURRILL, LLP

Dated: March 8, 2011

<u>/s/</u>	Daniel J. McCarthy
Signature by an Atto	(Attorney for Appellant or Appellant if not represented mey)
Attorney:	for Appellant Georges Marciano
Daniel J. Attomey N	McCarthy (SBN 101081)
300 S. GI	rand Ave., 37th Floor
Address	os Angeles, CA 90071
Tel.: (213	9) 621-0802
Tolonhone	

If a Bankruptcy Appellate Panel Service is authorized to hear this appeal, each party has a right to have the appeal heard by the district court. The appellant may exercise this right only by filing a separate statement of election at the time of the filing of this Notice of Appeal. Any other party may elect, within the time provided in 28 U.S.C. § 158(c), to have the appeal heard by the district court.

if a child support oreditor or its representative is the appellant, and if the child support oreditor or its representative files the form specified in § 304(g) of the Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1994, no fee is required.

FORM 17

Case 1:11-bk-10426-VK Doc 222 Filed 03/08/11 Entered 03/08/11 08:28:30 Desc Main Document Page 3 of 11

EXHIBIT A TO NOTICE OF APPEAL

The names of all parties to the judgment, order, or decree appealed from and names, address, telephone, fax numbers and email addresses of their respective attorneys are as follows:

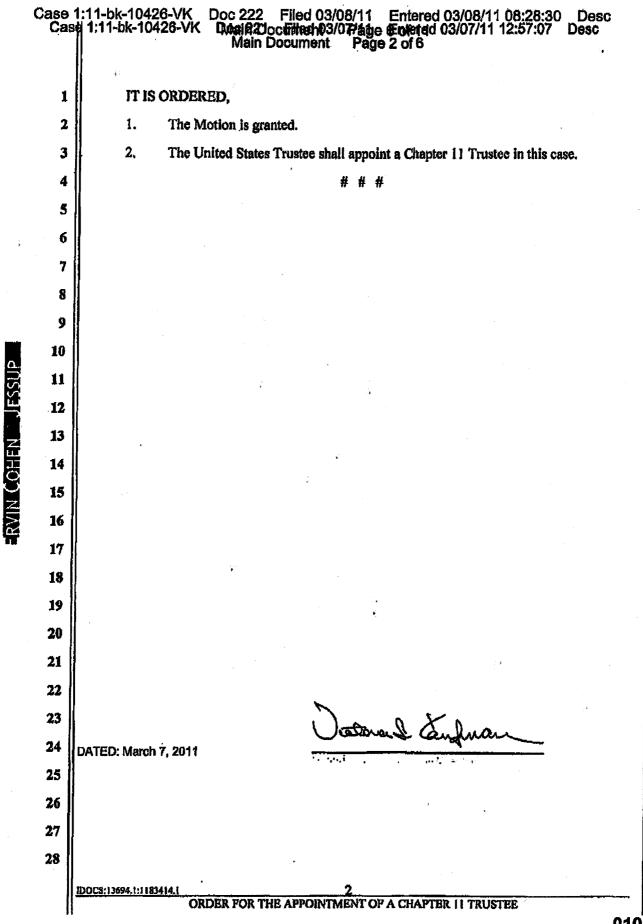
Parties to appeal	Attorneys for Parties
Georges Marciano, debtor in possession and appellant	Daniel J. McCarthy Hill, Farrer & Burrill, LLP 300 South Grand Ave., 37th Floor Los Angeles, CA 90071 Tel.: (213) 621-0802 Fax: (213) 624-4840 email: dmccarthy@hillfarrer.com
Steven Chapnick, Joseph Fahs and Elizabeth Tagle, petitioning creditors and respondents	Bradley B. Brook Law Offices of Bradley E. Brook 11500 W. Olympic Blvd., Suite 400 Los Angeles, CA 90064 Tel: (310) 839-2004 Fax: (310) 945-0022 email: bbrook@bbrooklaw.com

Case 1:11-bk-10426-VK Doc 222 Filed 03/08/11 Entered 03/08/11 08:28:30 Desc Main Document Page 4 of 11

Gary Iskowitz, Theresa Iskowitz,	Peter A. Davidson
Carolyn Malkus, Camille Abart and	Brvin, Cohen & Jessup LLP
Miriam Choi, creditors and respondents	9401 Wilshire Boulevard, 9th Floor
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	Fax: (310) 859-2325
	emaii: pdavidson@ecjlaw.com
Office of United States Trustee,	Dare Law
respondent	Office of United States Trustee
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	Los Angeles, CA 90017
	Tel.: (213) 894-681 I
	Fax: (213) 894-2603
	email: dare.law@usdoh.gov

ORDER FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A CHAPTER 11 TRUSTEE

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In re:	GEARGER MARGIA	WA .		CHAPTER 1	f
	GEORGES MARCIA	NO,	Debtor(s).	CASE NUMB	ER. 1:11-bk-10426-VK
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	PROO	F OF SERVICE OF	DOCUMEN	T (ORDER/JUDGN	MENT)
l am ov 9401 V	er the age of 18 and r	not a party to this bankru , Beverly Hills, CA 9021	ptcy case or a 2-2974.	iversary proceeding. M	ly business address is:
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ORDER FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A CHAPTER 11 TRUSTEE

in re:			CHAPTER 11
	ORGES MARCIANO,	Debtor.	CASE NO. 1:11-BK-10428-VK
		NOTE TO USERS O	
i) Attach this	form to the last page of a		igment. Do not file as a separate document.
The title of	the judgment or order and	d all service information	must be filled in by the party lodging the order. tee (if any) will always be in this category.
4) Category	II. below: List ONLY addre	sses for debtor (and at	tomey), movent (or attorney) and person/entity (or DT list an address if person/entity is listed in category i
	it.	: Squarton (Orlott Sec. 135	Man an addition is belookeding to asked in outspay
	NOTICE O	F ENTERED ORD	ER AND SERVICE LIST
			RDER DIRECTING THE APPOINTMENT OF A
	TRUSTEE, was entered or ryed in the manner indicat		s "Entered" on the first page of this judgment or order
i. <u>SERVED B</u> Order(s) and i	Y THE COURT VIA NOTI Local Bankruptov Rule(s).	CE OF ELECTRONIC the foregoing documen	FILING ("NEF") - Pursuant to controlling General t was served on the following person(s) by the court vi
NEF and hype	erlink to the judgment or or	rder. As of March 4, 20 °	11, the following person(s) are currently on the proceeding to receive NEF transmission at the email
ddress(es) ir	dicated below.	- grand	, ,
	# ?	12)	Service information on attached page
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United Stat dicated belo	es Mail, first class, postag	e prepaid, to the following	ing person(e) and/or entity(les) at the address(es)
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Hon. Victoria I U.S. Bankrupt	cy Court / San Fernando \	/alley	
21041 Burban Woodland Hill	k Bivd., Suite 354/Courtro s, CA 91387	om 301	
			Service information continued on attached page
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OC8:13694.1:1	183414,1	5	OF A CHAPTER 11 TRUSTEE

Case 1:11-bk-10426-VK Doc 222 Filed 03/08/11 Entered 03/08/11 08:28:30 Case 1:11-bk-10426-VK Main220culfiledt03/07/agte 1Entéreti 03/07/11 12:57:07 Main Document Page 6 of 6 I. TO BE SERVED BY THE COURT VIA NOTICE OF ELECTRONIC FILING ("NEF"): 1 Bradley E Brook on behalf of Attorney Bradley Brook 2 bbrook@bbrooklaw.com, jimmy@bbrooklaw.com;brookecfmail@gmall.com 3 Peter A Davidson on behalf of Creditor Camille Abat pdavidson@ediaw.com Dare Law on behalf of U.S. Trustee United States Trustee (LA) 5 dare.law@usdol.gov 6 Daniel J McCarthy on behalf of Debtor Georges Marciano dmccarthy@hillfarrer.com 7 Anthony J Rothman on behalf of Attorney Bradley Brook. 8 anthony@arothmanlaw.com 9 Kenneth N Russak on behalf of Interested Party Courtesy NEF krussak@frandzel.com, efiling@frandzel.com;ltokubo@frandzel.com 10 Richard Seegman on behalf of Interested Party Courtesy NEF rseegman@wolfgroupla.com, kmanning@wolfgroupla.com;ltarring@wolfgroupla.com 11 Ramesh Singh on behalf of Interested Party Courtesy NEF 12 claims@recoverycorp.com 13 United States Trustee (LA) ustpregion16.la.ect@uadoj.gov 14 15 II. SERVED BY U.S. MAIL: 16 Debtor Georges Marciano 1000 N. Crescent Drive 17 Beverly Hills, CA 90210 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 JDOC8:13694.1:1183414.

ORDER FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A CHAPTER 11 TRUSTEE

Case 1:11-bk-10426-VK Doc 222 Filed 03/08/11 Entered 03/08/11 08:28:30 Desc Main Document Page 11 of 11

PROOF OF SERVICE OF DOCUMENT

I am over the age of 18 and not a party to this bankruptcy case or adversary proceeding. My business address is: 300 S. Grand Avenue, 37th Floor, Los Angeles, California 90071

A true and correct copy of the foregoing document described <u>NOTICE OF APPEAL</u> will be served or was served (a) on the judge in chambers in the form and manner required by LBR 5005-2(d); and (b) in the manner indicated below:

1. TO BE SERVED BY THE COURT VIA NOTICE OF ELECTRONIC FILING ("NEF") — Pursuant to controlling General Order(s) and Local Bankruptcy Rule(s) ("LBR"), the foregoing document will be served by the court via NEF and hyperlink to the document. On <u>March 8, 2011</u>, I checked the CM/ECF docket for this bankruptcy case or adversary proceeding and determined that the following person(s) are on the Electronic Mall Notice List to receive NEF transmission at the email address(es) indicated below:

Bradley E Brook bbrook@bbrooklaw.com, jimmy@bbrooklaw.com;brookecfmail@gmail.com
Peter A Davidson pdavidson@ec|law.com

Dare Law dare.law@usdoj.gov

Anthony J Rothman anthony@arothmanlaw.com

Kenneth N Russak krussak@frandzel.com, efiling@frandzel.com;itokubo@frandzel.com

Richard Seegman rseegman@wolfgroupla.com, kmanning@wolfgroupla.com;ttarring@wolfgroupla.com

Ramesh Singh claims@recoverycorp.com

United States Trustes (LA) ustpregion16.la.ecf@usdoj.gov

Service information continued on attached page

The Honorable Victoria Kaufman United States Bankruptcy Court 21041 Burbank Blvd., Suite 305

Woodland Hills, CA 91367-6606

Service information continued on attached page

iii. SERVED BY PERSONAL DELIVERY. FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION OR EMAIL (Indicate method for each person or entity served): Pursuant to F.R.Civ.P. 5 and/or controlling LBR, on _______, I served the following person(e) and/or entity(ies) by personal delivery, or (for those who consented in writing to such service method), by facsimile transmission and/or email as follows. Listing the judge here constitutes a declaration that personal delivery on the judge will be completed no later than 24 hours after the document is filed.

☐ Service Information continued on attached page

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

March 8, 2011 Hae Jung Park /s/ Hae Jung Park

Date Type Name Signature

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HILL, FARRER & BURRAL LLP
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Case 1:11-bk-10426-VK Doc 234 Filed 03/14/1	
Number Daniel J. McCarthy (SBN 101081) Hill, Farrer & Burrill, LLP	PT PORCEORTUBE ONLY
300 South Grant Avenue.	
Los Angeles, CA 90071 Tel.: (213) 621-0602 Fax: (213) 624-48	2a
Allomey for Appallant Debtor in Possession Georges Marciano	
United States Bankruptov Court Central district Of California	
in te: GEORGES MARCIANO,	T Comment
(Cab)(i)	(6).
Last four digits of Social Security Number(s):	CARPTER 11 CARP NUMBER 1:11-bk-10426-VK
Employere Tax identification No(s) (if envi)	adversary number: [Pomber dase no. 2:09:56:30630/(K)
Amended Notice of App	
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EXHIBIT 2'

Case 2:11-cv-04779-AHM Document 3 Filed 06/06/11 Page 65 of 146 Page ID #:99 Case: 11-1103 Document: 009174987 Filed: 03/21/2011 Page: 3 of 25

Case 1:11-bk-10426-VK	Main Document Page 2 of 24	FORM 17
IN NO GEORGES MARCIANO.	CHAPTER AT CASE NUMBER THE DISCHARGE	26-VK
	HILL FARRER & QURBUL, LEP	
Dated: March 14, 2011	Jel Daniel J. McCarthy	
•	Signature (Attorney for Appellant or Appella by an Attorney)	it if that represented
	Attorney for Appellant Georges Mercian	j o :
	Dahlel J. McCartiv (SEN 101081)	
	Allomey Name	

300 Si Grand Ave. 87th Floor Address Los Angeles, CA 00071

Tel.: (213) 624-0802 Telephone: Number

If a Bankruptov Appellate Ranel Service is authorized to hear this appeal, each party has a right to have the appeal heard by the district court. The appellant may exercise this districtly by filing a separate statement of eleption at the time of the filing of this Notice of Appeal. Any other party may aleaf, within the time provided hyzer Land 168(c), to have the appeal heard by the district court.

If a child support creditor or its representative is the appellant, and if the phild support creditor or its representative files the form specified in § 304(g) of the Bankruptcy Reform Rot of 1994, no fee is required.

PlayIsad DE/UA

Case 1:11-bk-10426-VK Doc 234 Flled 03/14/11 Entered 03/14/11 09:59:30 Desc Main Document Page 3 of 24

EXHIBIT A TO AMENDED NOTICE OF APPEAL

The Orders appealed from by this Amended Notice of Appeal, which were entered in the Chapter II case, are as follows:

- 1. Older Directing the Appointment of a Chapter 11 Trustee, entered March 7, 2011 [dockerno. 221].
- 2. Order Approving the Appointment of a Chapter 11 Trustee, entered March 11, 2011 [docket no. 226].
- 3. Order Denying Motion for Temporary Stay and for Stay Pending Appeal of Order Directing the Appointment of a Chapter II. Trustee, entered March 11, 2011 [docket no. 228].

Case 1:11-bk-10426-VK Doc 234 Filed 03/14/11 Entered 03/14/11 09:59:30 Desc Main Document Page 4 of 24

EXHIBIT B TO AMENDED NOTICE OF APPEAL

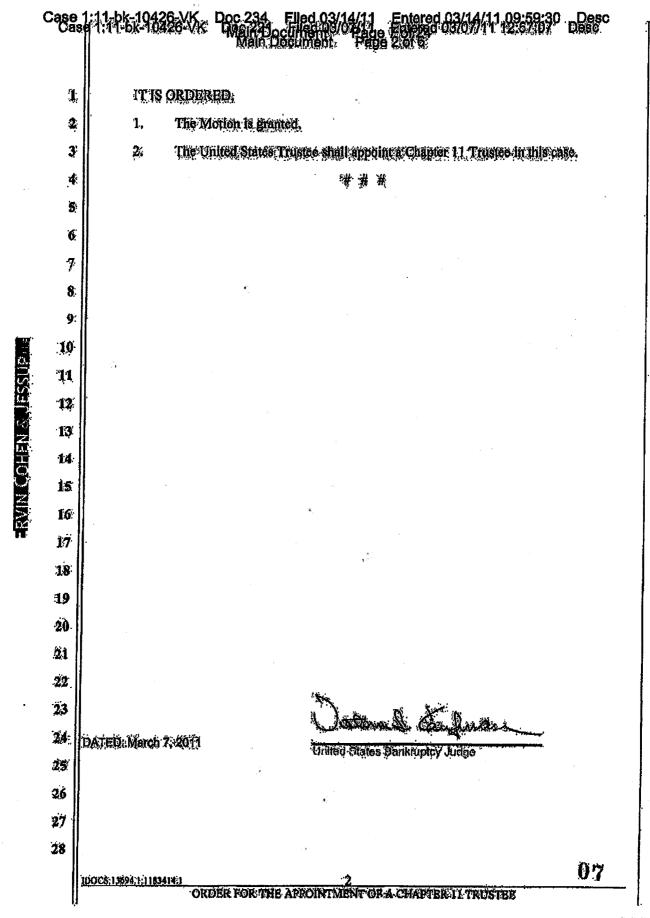
The names of all parties to the judgment, order, or decree appealed from and names, address, telephone, fax numbers and small addresses of their respective attorneys are as follows:

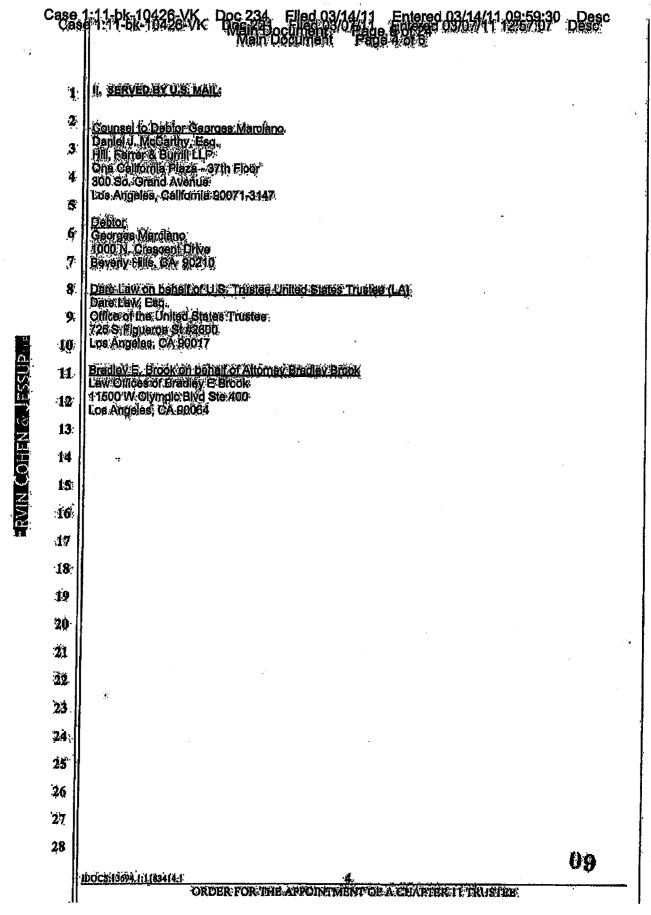
Parties to appeal	Attomeys for Parties
Georges Marciano, debtor in possession and appellant	Daniel J. McCarthy Hill, Farrer & Burrill, LLP 300 South Grand Ave., 37th Floor Los Angeles, CA 90071 Tel.: (213) 621-0802 Bax: (213) 624-4840 email: dimocarthy@hillfarrer.com
Steven Chapnick, Joseph Fahs and Elizabeth Tagle, pethioning creditors and respondents	Bradley E. Brook Law Offices of Bradley E. Brook 11500 W. Olympic Blvd., Suite 400 Los Angeles, CA 90064 Tel: (310) 839-2004 Bax: (310) 945-0022 email:bbrook@bbrooklaw.com

Case 1:11-bk-10426-VK Doc 234 Flied 03/14/11 Entered 03/14/11 09:59:30 Desc Main Document Page 5 of 24

Gary Iskowitz, Theresa Iskowitz, Carolyn Malkus, Camille Abart and Mitiam Choi, oreditors and respondents	Peter A. Davidson Ervin, Cohen & Jessup LLP 9401 Wilshire Boulevard, 9th Floor Beverly Hills, CA 90212-2974 Tel. (310) 273-6533 Fam (310) 859-2325 email: pdavidson@ecjlaw.com
Office of United States Trustee, respondent	Dars Law Office of United States Trustee 725 South Figueroa Str., #2600 Los Angeles, CA 90017 Tel.: (215) 894-6811 Fax: (213) 894-2605 email: dare.law@usdeh.goy

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	.1	Peter A. Davidson (SIIN 76194)	FILED & ENTERED	
	2	ERVIN, COHEN & JESSUP LLP	MAR 07 2011	
	ä	Telephone (310) 273-6333	CEBRK DB: BANKHURTEV.COURT Control Diatorist Cebromist By Handway Deputy Clerk	
	, 5	Atterneys for Gary and Theresa iskowing. CaroBri Malkus, Miriam Choi and Camille Abet CHANGES MADE BY COURT		
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	7	UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT		
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	9.	SANTEPNANDE VATI EV DISTISTAN		
	10	În re	Cane No. 1-11-bk-10426-VK	
	11	ceorces marciano.	.Chapter 11.	
	12	Debtor	ORDER DIRECTING THE APPOINTMENT	
	13	,	OF A CHAPTER II TRUSTEE	
	:14		Date: March 4, 2011	
N	15		Time: 2:00 p.m. Risce: Escrit; 301	
	16		المتعادية	
	17	A country of the coun		
	18	Camille Abat. for an order appointing a Chapter 11 Trustee in this case came on for hearing,		
	19	having been duly noticed, on March 4, 2011 at 2:00 pm. In Courtroom 301 of the above-entitled		
	20	Court, the Court having previously entered the order shortening time for a hearing on the motion.		
	21	The Court having raviewed the mutten, the opposition filed by Georges Marciano, the joinder in:		
	22	the motion filed by the United States Trustee, having heard argument of counsel, and for the		
	23	reasons stated on the record at the liearing and good cause appearing therefor,		
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		idecs/f3694.(intess(s:1	OTMENT OF A CHAMPER 11 TRUSTEE	
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2	2 JILL M. STURTEVANT, State Barno.	089395 MAR 11 2011
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5		GORÍBE
б	Los Angeles, California 90017-5418 (213) 894-4928 telephone (213) 894-2603 facsimile	
7	(213) 894-2503 facsimile Email: date law@usdej;gov	• •
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9.)	TES BANKRUPTCY COURT
10) 	district of California
I:I	SANE	TRNANDO DIVISION
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13:	Hin ver) Case Non 1211-bk-10426-vie
14	GEORGE MARGIANO.	Ş Chapter 14
15	Debtor.	ORDER APPROVING APPOINTMENT
Ĭ6 [,]	11) OF A CHAPTER 11 TRUSTEE
17		INO HEARING REQUIRED
1.8		
1.0.		
20	The Court having considered the L	Mitted States Trustee's Application For Order Approving
21	Appointment Of Trustee And Rixing Bond	l ("Application"), and for good sause appearings
22	IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that it	19:Aphilication is approved.
23	1	
	DÄTED: March 41,2011	Jan Cantinary
2/5	V	nited States Bankrupicy Judge
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Case 2:11-cy-04779-AHM Document 3 Filed 06/06/11 Page 76 of 146 Page ID #:110 Page 14 of 25

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NOTE: When using this form to indicate service of a proposed order. DO NOT list any person or entity in Category I.
Eroposed orders do not generate en NEF because only orders that have been entered are placed on the CN/ECF docket.

PROOF OF SERVICE OF DOCUMENT

I am over the age of 18 and not a party to this bankruptor case or adversary probeeding. My business address is:

725 South Figueros Street, Suits 2000, Los Angeles, California 900 17-1574

A true and correct copy of the toregoing document described as ORDER APPROVING APPOINTMENT OF A. CHAPTER ITTRUSTEE

will be served or was served (a) on the Judge in chambers in the form and manner required by LBR 5005-2(b), and (b) in the manner indicated below:

I. TO BE SERVED BY THE COURT VIA NOTICE OF ELECTRONIC FILING ("NEF").—Pursuant to controlling General Order's) and Local Bankruptoy Rule(s) ("LBR")) the totagoing document will be served by the count via NEF and hyperlink to the document. On the Line ked the OMECP tocket for the bankruptoy case or adversary proceeding and determined the following person(s) are on the Electronic Mail Notice Lat to receive NEF transmission of the small address(ss) Indicated Delow:

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or entity served); and/or entity(les) transmission and be completed no delivery service	Porsuent to F.R.Clv:F. 5 and/or oor by personal delivery, or (for these w for email as follows: Lieting the judg later than 24 hours after the docum	ntrolling LBP, or	ON CREMAIL (Indicate method for each berson I/A. Served the following berson(s) in the following berson(s) in the following berson(s) in the following berson in the fudge will be giving a filled document to a Court structions to deliver the copy to the bin
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August 2010

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AUDITIONAL SERVICE INFORMATION

II. SERVED BY U.S. MAIL OR OVERNIGHT MAIL!

DEBTORE Georgie Matchano 1000 N. Criscont Drive; Beverly Hillis, GA 90210

DESTOR SCOUNSEL: Daniel J McCarthy Hill Parce & Burnit L.P. 300 Serand Ave 37th Fl Los Angules, CA 90071

PETTTONING CREDITOR; Joseph Haha; C/O Alain: V Bonavida Baq, 499 N Canon Brath Rip Beverly: Nills; CA 30210:

CREDITOR'S COUNSEL.

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Lew Offices of Bradley & Brook
11500 W Olymple Blvd, Sie 400
Los Angeles, CA 90064

PETITIONING CREDITOR: Elizaboth Trigle C/O John D Guerrini Lea 750 T. Groen St. Sig 200 Pasadepa, C/V 21101

CREDITOR: DREIERSTEIN KAIIAN BROWNE WOODSTEORGELLP 3305 JERUSALEM AMES 13201 WANTAGHNEW YORK 11723

CKEDTOK: Franchise Tex Board Bankrupicy Senton MS A340 P.O.Box 2952 Sacramono CA 95812-2952

CRUDITOR INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE: 300 North Los Angeles Street: M/8:5022: Los Angeles, GA-90012:

CREDITOR: Steven Chappick: C/O Michael / Partos Baq 777 S Figueros St Sic 2850 Los Angeles CA 90017

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Case 1:11-pk-10426-VK Doc 234 Filed 03/14/11 Entered 03/14/11 09:59:30 Desc Man Bocument Face 15 the 24 03/14/11 09:5740 Desc

Jub Ckre Copy, The Honorable Victoria S. Kaufman Judge Kaufman & Couries / Copy 21041 Burbank Blvd., Ste. 354 Woodland Hills; CA 91367

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I. SERVED BY THE COURT VIA NOTICE OF ELECTRO! Order(s) and Local Bankruptcy Rule(s), the foregoing document: and hyperlink to the judgment or order. As of3/10/11 Notice List for this bankruptcy case of adversary proceeding to a below.	was servi	BO On the following herson(s) by the chirt via NEF.
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ADDITIONAL SERVICE INFORMATION

II. SERVED BY THE COURT VIA U.S. MAIL:

DEBTOR: Georges Marcland 1000 N Crescent Drive Bevorly Hills, 12A 90210

DESTOR & COUNSBL: Daniel J. McCarthy HID Rairer & Burrill ELD 300 S Grand Ave 37th FI Loy Angeles, CA 90071

PETITIONING CREDITOR: Juseph Fahe (VO.Alein Y.Bongvide Tsq 499 N.Canon Dr.4th Phr Beverly Hills, GA-90210

GREDITOR É GOUNSEL: Bradley F. Brauk Liew Offices of Bradley E Brook 11300 W. Olympic Blod, Sic. 400 Los Angeles, CA 90054

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780 E Oreon Si Sic 200
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DREIER SCEIN KAHAN BROWNE WOODS GEORGE LLP
3305-JERUSALBM: AVIESTB 201
WANTAGUNEW YORK 11793

CREDITOR:
Franchies Tax Board
Bankruptoy Section MS-A340
P.O/Box 2052
Sacramento GA 95812-2952

CREDITOR: INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE 300 Notif Los Angeles Street M78:5022 Los Angeles, CA 90012

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Case 2:11-cv-04779-AHM Document 3, Filed 06/06/11, Page 81 of 146 1 Page 1D #:115 Case: 11-1103 Document: 009174987 Filed: 03/21/2011 Page: 19 06/25

Case 1:11-bk-10426-VK Doc 234 Filed 03/14/11 Entered 03/14/11 09:59:30 Desc Wall Document Page 7 of 7

CREDITOR: Stoven Channick C/O Michael Pratos Bag 777 S. Riguenia St. Sto 2850. Eiss Angeles CA. 90017 Ţ

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UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

ln re: Case No. 1.11-bk-10426-VK Georges Marciano, Chapter: 17 der denying motion for temporary Ay and for stay pending appeal of ORDER DIRECTING THE APPOINTMENT OF A Debtor(s). Date: Time:

On March 10, 2011, Georges Marciano, the debice in the above captioned bankruptcy case ("Debtor"), filed an Application for Order Selting Hearing on Shortened Notice ("Application") and A Motion for Temporary Stay and For Stay Ponding Appeal of Order Directing the Appointment of a Chapter 11 Trustes ("Motion"). The Court in a separate order denied the Application:

The Court has taken note of the Order of the Nimth Circuit Bankruptcy Appellate Panel, filed on February 2, 2011, and the Order of the Minth Circuit Court of Appeals, filed on February 24, 2011, both of which dony Debtor amotion for a stay pending appeal of the entry of the order for relief in this case. entered on December 28, 2010. In addition, the Court has reviewed the Motion. With respect to the Court's order directing the appointment of a chapter 11 trustee. Dobter has not demonstrated that he is entitled to a temporary stay of stay pending appeal under the factors enunciated in In re Wymer, S.B.R.

Case 1:11-bk-10426-VK Dcc 234 Fled 03/14/11 Entered 03/14/11 109:59:30 Desc Wall Cocument Fase 2:15

802 (9th Cir. 1980). In particular, it appears that: (1) Debter Is not likely to succeed on the merits of the appeal; (2) Debter will not suffer irreparable injury absent a stay; (3) the stay would prejudice the appealors and (4) the stay would do harm to the public interest. Accordingly, the Motion is hereby ORDERED DENIED.

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 United States Bankruptcy Judge

DATED: March 11, 2011

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 NOTE TO USERS OF THIS FORM

- 1): Attach this form to the lest page of a proposed Order of Judgment: Do not the set separate document.
 2): The title of the judgment or order and all service information must be filled in by the party lodgling the order.
 3): Category II. below: The United States truetee and page quates (if any) will prove be in the category.
 4): Category II. below: List ONLY and resses for delign automay); mover to patients and person entity for attorney) who filed an opposition to the requested relief. BO NOT list an address if person entity is listed in category.

NOTICE OF ENTERED ORDER AND SERVICE LIST

Notice is given by the court that a judgment or order entitled (specify) ORDER DENYING MOTION FOR TEMPORARY STAY AND FOR STAY PENDING APPEAL OF ORDER DIRECTING THE APPOINTMENT OF A CHAPTER 18. TRUSTEE was entered on the date indicated as "Entered" on the first page of this judgment or order and will be served in the manner indicated below:

- I. SERVED BY THE COURT VIA NOTICE OF ELECTRONIC ELING ("NEF").— Pursuant to controlling General Order(s) and Local Bankruptcy Rule(s), the foregoing accument was served on the following person(s) by the court via: NEF and hyperlink to the judgment of order As of following person(s) are currently an the Electronic Mail Notice List for this bankruptcy case or adversary proceeding to receive NEF transmission at the email address(es) indicated below:
 - Service information continued on attached page
- (I. SERVED BY THE COURT VIA.U.S. MAIL: A copy of this notice and arrue copy of this judgment or order was sent by U.S. Mail to the following person(s) and/or antity(les) at the address(ss) indicated below:
 - Service information continued on attached page
- III. TO BE SERVED BY THE LODGING FARTY. Within 72 hours after receipt of a copy of this judgment or order which bears an "Entered" stamp, the party lodging the judgment or order will serve a complete copy bearing an "Entered" stamp by U.S. Mail, overnight mail, is satisfile transmission or email and file a proof of service of the entered order on the following paraon(e) and/or entity(les) at the address(es), face mile transmission number(s) and/or email address(es) indicated below:
 - Service information continued on attached page

ADDITIONAL SERVICE INFORMATION (If needed):

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Case 1:11-bk-10426-VK Doc 234 Filed 03/14/11 Entered 03/14/11 09:59:30 Desc Main Document Page 24 of 24 PROOF OF SERVICE OF DOCUMENT 1. 2. I am pver the age of 16 and not a party to this bankruptoy case of adversary proceeding. My business address is 300 S. Grand Avenue, 37th Floor, Los Angeles, California 90071 3. A frue and correct copy of the foregoing document described AMENDED NOTICE OF ARPEAL will be 4 served or was served (a) on the judge in chambers in the form and manner required by LBR 5005-2(d). and (b) in the manner indicated below: 5 I. TO BE SERVED BY THE COURT VIA NOTICE OF ELECTRONIC FILING PREFES PURPORTED controlling General Order(s) and Local Bankruptsy Rule(s) ("LBR"), the foregoing document will be served by the court via NEF and hyperlink to the document on March 14, 2011. I driedled the OM/EGF docket for this bankruptsy case or adversary proceeding and determined that the following person(s) are on the Electronic Mail Notice List to receive NEF transmission at the arms address(as) indicated below: 6. 7 8 hbrook@bbrooklew.com; limmy@bbrooklew.com;brookepimail@gmail.com edevideon@ec]lew.com; Bradley E Brook Peter A Davidson 9 Dare Law dare law@usdol.gov 10 Anthony J. Rothman anthony@arothmanlav.com Kenneth N Russak krussak@frandzel.com; effiling@frandzel.com;ltokubo@frandzel.com Richard Seegman resegman@wolfgroupla.com; kmanning@wolfgroupla.com;ltokubo@frandzel.com 11 Richard Spegman resegments (Richard Spegman) (Richard Spegman resegments) (Richard Spegman resegments) (Richard Spegman resegments) (Richard Spegman research researc 12 1,3 II. SERVED BY U.S. WAIL OR OVERNIGHT MAIL findicate method for each person antily served): On March 14, 2011

I served the following person(s) and/or entity (iss) at the last known address (es) in this bankruptcy case or advarsary proceeding by placing a true and correct copy the soft in a sealed envelope in the United States Mail. (ist eless postage propose, and/or with an overnight mail service addressed as follows: Listing the judge here constitutes a declaration that mailing to the judge will be completed no later than 24 hours after the document is thed 14 15 16 17 The Honorable Victoria Kaufman United States Bankruptcy Court 18 21041 Burbank Blvd., Gulte 305 Woodland Hills, CA 91367-6606 19 Service information continued on attached page III. SERVED BY PERSONAL DELIVERY, FAGSIMILE TRANSMISSION OR EMAIL (Indicate method for each person of entity served). Purguent to F.R. St. P. & and/or controlling LER, on entrolling bersonal and/or entityles) by personal delivery, or (for those who consented in 20: 21 writing to such service method). by facsimile transmission and/or small as follows. Ligting the judge here constitutes a declaration that personal delivery on the judge will be completed no later than 24 hours after 22 the document is filed. 23 Service information continued on attached page 24 Lectare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the whited States of America in the foregoing is true 25 and correct 26 March 14, 2011 Hae Jung Park *isi* Hee Jung Park Date Type Name \$ignature. .27 28

In re;	****				CHAPTER	. 11	
,	GEORGES MARCIA	ANO,	Debt	or(s).	CASE NUI	MBER, 1:11-bk	-10426-VK
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Case 1:11-bk-10426-VK Doc 221 Filed 03/07/11 Entered 03/07/11 12:57:07 Main Document Page 4 of 6 II. SERVED BY U.S. MAIL: 1 2 Counsel to Debtor Georges Marciano Daniel J. McCarthy, Esq. 3 Hill, Farrer & Burrill LLP One California Plaza - 37th Floor 300 So. Grand Avenue Los Angeles, California 90071-3147 5 Debtor 6 **Georges Marciano** 1000 N. Crescent Drive 7 Beverly Hills, CA 90210 Dare Law on behalf of U.S. Trustee United States Trustee (LA) 8 Dare Law, Esq. Office of the United States Trustee 9 725 S Figueroa St #2600 Los Angeles, CA 90017 10 Bradley E. Brook on behalf of Attorney Bradley Brook 11 Law Offices of Bradley E Brook 11500 W Olympic Blvd Ste 400 12 Los Angeles, CA 90064 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 IDOCS:13694.1:1183414.1 ORDER FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A CHAPTER 11 TRUSTEE 043

Ca		Entered 03/07/11 12:57:07 Desc 5 of 6				
1	In re:	CHAPTER 11				
_	GEORGES MARCIANO, Debtor.	CASE NO. 1:11-BK-10428-VK				
2	1					
3	NOTE TO USERS OF					
4	Attach this form to the last page of a proposed Order or Judgn The title of the judgment or order and all service information metals.	ust be filled in by the party lodging the order				
5	3) Category I. below: The United States trustee and case trustee 4) Category II. below: List ONLY addresses for debtor (and attoratiomay) who filed an opposition to the requested relief. DO NOT.	(if any) will always be in this category.				
6	NOTICE OF ENTERED ORDER	R AND SERVICE LIST				
7		·				
8	Notice is given by the court that a judgment or order entitled ORDER DIRECTING THE APPOINTMENT OF A CHAPTER 11 TRUSTEE, was entered on the date indicated as "Entered" on the first page of this judgment or order and will be served in the manner indicated below:					
9						
10	I. SERVED BY THE COURT VIA NOTICE OF ELECTRONIC FIL Order(s) and Local Bankruptcy Rule(s), the foregoing document with NEF and hyperlink to the judgment or order. As of March 4, 2011,	ras served on the following person(s) by the court via				
11	Electronic Mall Notice List for this bankruptcy case or adversary paddress(es) indicated below.	roceeding to receive NEF transmission at the email				
12	₩ Ser	rvice information on attached page				
13						
14	II. SERVED BY THE COURT VIA U.S. MAIL: A copy of this notice and a true copy of this judgment or order was sent by United States Mail, first class, postage prepaid, to the following person(s) and/or entity(les) at the address(es) indicated below:					
15	Bankruptcy Judge (by Overnight Meli)					
16	Hon. Victoria Kaufman U.S. Bankruptcy Court / San Fernando Valley 21041 Burbank Blvd., Suite 354/Courtroom 301	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e				
17	Woodland Hills, CA 91367					
18	⊠ Ser	vice information continued on attached page				
19	III. TO BE SERVED BY THE LODGING PARTY: Within 72 hours which bears an "Entered" stamp, the party lodging the judgment or	order will serve a complete conv hearing on				
20	"Entered" stamp by U.S. Mail, overnight mail, facsimile transmission order on the following person(s) and/or antity(les) at the address(es address(es) indicated below:	n or email and file a proof of service of the entered				
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Case 1:11-bk-10426-VK Doc 221 Filed 03/07/11 Entered 03/07/11 12:57:07 Desc Main Document Page 6 of 6 TO BE SERVED BY THE COURT VIA NOTICE OF ELECTRONIC FILING ("NEF"); 1 Bradley E Brook on behalf of Attorney Bradley Brook 2 bbrook@bbrooklaw.com, limmy@bbrooklaw.com;brookecfmall@gmail.com 3 Peter A Davidson on behalf of Creditor Camille Abat pdavidson@ecjlaw.com 4 Dare Law on behalf of U.S. Trustee United States Trustee (LA) 5 dare.law@usdoj.gov 6 Daniel J McCarthy on behalf of Debtor Georges Marciano dmccarthy@hillfarrer.com 7 Anthony J Rothman on behalf of Attorney Bradley Brook 8 anthony@arothmanlaw.com 9 Kenneth N Russak on behalf of Interested Party Courtesy NEF krussak@frandzel.com, efiling@frandzel.com;tłokubo@frandzel.com 10 Richard Seegman on behalf of Interested Party Courtesy NEF rseegman@wolfgroupla.com, kmanning@wolfgroupla.com;ltarring@wolfgroupla.com 11 Ramesh Singh on behalf of Interested Party Courtesy NEF 12 claims@recoverycorp.com 13 United States Trustee (LA) ustpregion16.la.ecf@usdoj.gov 14 15 II. SERVED BY U.S. MAIL: 16 <u>Debtor</u> Georges Marciano 17 1000 N. Crescent Drive Beverly Hills, CA 90210 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 IDOCS:13694.1:1183414.1 ORDER FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A CHAPTER 11 TRUSTEE 045

Cas	se 1:11-bk-10426-VK Doc 226 Filed 03/11/11 Entered 03/11/11 09:57:40 Desc Main Document Page 1 of 7
	FILED & ENTERED
1	PETER C. ANDERSON
2	UNITED STATES TRUSTEE JILL M. STURTEVANT, State Bar No. 089395 ASSISTANT UNITED STATES TRUSTEE MAR 11 2011
3	I! DARE LAW, State Bar No. 155714 CLERK U.S. BANKRUPTCY COURT
4	
5	OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRUSTEE 725 South Figueroa Street, Suite 2600
6	Los Angeles, California 90017-5418 (213) 894-4925 telephone
7	(213) 894-2603 facsimile Email: dare.law@usdoj.gov
8	
9	UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
10	CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
11	SAN FERNANDO DIVISION
12	
13	In re: Case No.: 1:11-bk-10426-VK
14	GEORGE MARCIANO, Chapter 11
15	Debtor. ORDER APPROVING APPOINTMENT OF A CHAPTER 11 TRUSTEE
16	
17	. }
18	
19	The Court having considered the United States Trustee's Application For Order Approving
20	Appointment Of Trustee And Fixing Bond ("Application"), and for good cause appearing,
21	IT IS HERBBY ORDERED that the Application is approved.
22	11 15 THE REST OF SECTION WAS THE Approved.
23	Daniel Lineau
24	DATED: March 11, 2011 United States Bankruptcy Judge
25	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
26	
27	
28	<u> </u>
	EXHIBIT 4 " 046
-	' こんじばしょう 246 '

Case 1:11-bk-10426-VK Doc 226 Filed 03/11/11 Entered 03/11/11 09:57:40 Desc Main Document Page 2 of 7

NOTE: When using this form to indicate service of a proposed order, **DO NOT** list any person or entity in Category I. Proposed orders do not generate an NEF because only orders that have been entered are placed on the CM/ECF docket.

PROOF OF SERVICE OF DOCUMENT

I am over the age of 18 and not a party to this bankruptcy case or adversary proceeding. My business address is:

725 South Figueroa Street, Suite 2600, Los Angeles, California 90017-1574

A true and correct copy of the foregoing document described as: **ORDER APPROVING APPOINTMENT OF A CHAPTER 11 TRUSTEE**

will be served or was served (a) on the judge in chambers in the form and manner required by LBR 5005-2(d); and (b) in the manner indicated below:

I. TO BE SERVED BY THE COURT VIA NOTICE OF ELECTRONIC FILING ("NEF") — Pursuant to controlling General Order(s) and Local Bankruptcy Rule(s) ("LBR"), the foregoing document will be served by the court via NEF and hyperlink to the document. On n/a I checked the CM/ECF docket for this bankruptcy case or adversary proceeding and determined that the following person(s) are on the Electronic Mail Notice List to receive NEF transmission at the email address(es) indicated below:

NOT APPLICABLE

			Service information continued on attached page
On 3/10/11 case or adversary class, postage pri	y proceeding by placing a true and c	n(s) and/or entity(les) or correct copy thereof in service addressed as	at the last known address(es) in this bankruptcy a sealed envelope in the United States Mail, first follows. Listing the judge here constitutes a
	SEE ATTACHED	SERVICE LIST (IF A	APPLICABLE)
			Service information continued on attached page
or entity served): and/or entity(ies) i transmission and/ be completed no i delivery service	Pursuant to F.R.Civ.P. 5 and/or con by personal delivery, or (for those w or email as follows. Listing the judg later than 24 hours after the docume	trolling LBR, on Note to the consented in writing the here constitutes a dent is filed. Upon fillings practice, with insert the consenter with the consenter	ON OR EMAIL (indicate method for each person I/A I served the following person(s) ig to such service method), by facsimile eclaration that personal delivery on the judge will g t will be giving a filed document to a Court structions to deliver the copy to the bin
	ı	OT APPLICABLE	
			Service Information continued on attached page
l declare under pe	nalty of perjury under the laws of th	e United States of Am	erica that the foregoing is true and correct.
3/10/11	SONNY FLORES	/s/ Sonny Flore	98
Date	Type Name	Signature	
			•

This form is mandatory. It has been approved for use by the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Central District of California.

F.9013-3.1.PROOF.OF.SERVICE

Case 1:11-bk-10426-VK Doc 226, Filed 03/11/11 Entered 03/11/11 09:57:40 Desc Main Document Page 3 of 7

ADDITIONAL SERVICE INFORMATION

II. SERVED BY U.S. MAIL OR OVERNIGHT MAIL:

DEBTOR: Georges Marciano 1000 N Crescent Drive Beverly Hills, CA 90210

DEBTOR'S COUNSEL: Daniel J McCarthy Hill Farrer & Burrill LLP 300 S Grand Ave 37th Fl Los Angeles, CA 90071

PETITIONING CREDITOR: Joseph Fahs C/O Alain V Bonavida Esq 499 N Canon Dr 4th Flr Boverly Hills, CA 90210

CREDITOR'S COUNSEL: Bradley E Brook Law Offices of Bradley E Brook 11500 W Olympic Blvd, Ste.400 Los Angeles, CA 90064

PETITIONING CREDITOR: Elizabeth Tagle C/O John D Guerrini Esq 750 E Green St Ste 200 Pasadena, CA 91101

CREDITOR: DREIER STEIN KAHAN BROWNE WOODS GEORGE LLP 3305 JERUSALEM AVE STE 201

CREDITOR: Franchise Tax Board Bankruptcy Section MS A340 P O Box 2952 Sacramento CA 95812-2952

WANTAGH NEW YORK 11793

CREDITOR:
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
300 North Los Angeles Street
M/S 5022
Los Angeles, CA 90012

CREDITOR: Steven Chapnick C/O Michael J Partos Esq 777 S Figueroa St Ste 2850 Los Angeles CA 90017

This form is mandatory. It has been approved for use by the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Central District of California.

Case 2:11-cv-04779-AHM Document 3 Filed 06/06/11 Page 99 of 146 Page ID #:133 Case: 11-1103 Document: 009174988 Filed: 03/21/2011 Page: 12 of 21

Case 1:11-bk-10426-VK Doc 226 Filed 03/11/11 Entered 03/11/11 09:57:40 Desc Main Document Page 4 of 7

JUDGE'S COPY: The Honorable Victoria S. Kaufman Judge Kaufman's Courtesy Copy 21041 Burbank Bivd., Ste. 354 Woodland Hills, CA 91367 Case 1:11-bk-10426-VK Doc 226 Filed 03/11/11 Entered 03/11/11 09:57:40 Desc Main Document Page 5 of 7

NOTE TO USERS OF THIS FORM:

Attach this form to the last page of a proposed Order or Judgment. Do not file as a separate document.

The title of the judgment or order and all service information must be filled in by the party lodging the order.

Category I, below: The United States trustee and case trustee (if any) will always be in this category.

Category II, below: List ONLY addresses for debtor (and attorney), movant (or attorney) and person/entity (or attorney) who filed an opposition to the requested relief. DO NOT list an address if person/entity is listed in category I.

NOTICE OF ENTERED ORDER AND SERVICE LIST

Notice is given by the court that a judgment or order entitled (specify): ORDER APPROVING APPOINTMENT OF A CHAPTER 11 TRUSTEE

was entered on the date indicated as "Entered" on the first page of this judgment or order and will be served in the

manner indica	ated below:				
Order(s) and land hyperlink	Local Bankr to the judgr	uptcy Rule(s), ti nent or order. A	he foregoing docui s of3/10/11	nent was serve , the follo	G ("NEF") - Pursuant to controlling General and on the following person(s) by the court via NEF wing person(s) are currently on the Electronic Mail F transmission at the email address(es) indicated
Bradle Peter / Dare I Danie S Mar Antho Kenne Richar	l J McCarthy gaux Ross ny J Rothmai th N Russak d Seegman ih Singh el	pdavidson@ecj w@usdoj.gov dmccarthy@h margaux.ross@u a anthony@arc krussak@frand rseegman@wol aims@recoveryc	law.com illfarrer.com sdoj.gov othmanlaw.com lzel.com, efiling@fr fgroupla.com, kman	andzel.com;itok ning@wolfgrour	rookecfinail@gmail.com ubo@frandzel.com pla.com;ltarring@wolfgroupla.com Service information continued on attached page
					nd a true copy of this judgment or order was sent s) and/or entity(les) at the address(es) indicated
		SEE .	ATTACHED SERV	/ICE LIST (IF A	APPLICABLE)
					Service information continued on attached page
pears an "Ente J.S. Mall, over	ered" stamp, might mail, t	the party lodgi acsimile transm	ng the judgment or ilssion or email an	order will served file a proof of	r receipt of a copy of this judgment or order which e a complete copy bearing an "Entered" stamp by service of the entered order on the following per(s) and/or email address(es) indicated below:
			NOT A	PPLICABLE	
· ·				, 0	Service information continued on attached page

This form is mandatory. It has been approved for use by the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Central District of California.

F 9021-1.1.NOTICE.ENTERED.ORDER

Case 1:11-bk-10426-VK Doc 226 Filed 03/11/11 Entered 03/11/11 09:57;40 Desc Main Document Page 6 of 7

ADDITIONAL SERVICE INFORMATION

II. SERVED BY THE COURT VIA U.S. MAIL:

DEBTOR: Georges Marciano 1000 N Crescent Drive Beverly Hills, CA 90210

DEBTOR'S COUNSEL: Daniel J McCarthy Hill Farrer & Burrill LLP 300 S Grand Ave 37th FI Los Angeles, CA 90071

PETITIONING CREDITOR: Joseph Fahs C/O Alain V Bonavida Esq 499 N Canon Dr 4th Flr Beverly Hills, CA 90210

CREDITOR'S COUNSEL: Bradley E Brook Law Offices of Bradley E Brook 11500 W Olympic Blvd, Ste,400 Los Angeles, CA 90064

PETITIONING CREDITOR: Elizabeth Tagle C/O John D Guerrini Esq 750 E Green St Ste 200 Pasadena, CA 91101

CREDITOR:

DREIER STEIN KAHAN BROWNE WOODS GEORGE LLP 3305 JERUSALEM AVE STE 201 WANTAGH NEW YORK 11793

CREDITOR: Franchise Tax Board Bankruptcy Section MS A340 P O Box 2952 Sacramento CA 95812-2952

CREDITOR:
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
300 North Los Angeles Street
M/S 5022
Los Angeles, CA 90012

This form is mandatory. It has been approved for use by the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Central District of California.

CREDITOR: Steven Chapnick C/O Michael J Partos Esq 777 S Figueroa St Ste 2850 Los Angeles CA 90017 Case 1:11-bk-10426-VK Doc 228 Filed 03/11/11 Entered 03/11/11 10:23:45 Desc Main Document Page 1 of 5

FILED & ENTERED

MAR 11 2011

CLERK U.S. BANKRUPTCY COURT Central District of California

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

BY pgerole DEPUTY CLERK

In re:

Case No: 1:11-bk-10426-VK

Chapter: 11

ORDER DENYING MOTION FOR TEMPORARY STAY AND FOR STAY PENDING APPEAL OF ORDER DIRECTING THE APPOINTMENT OF A CHAPTER 11 TRUSTEE

Debtor(s).

Date:
Time:
Location:

On March 10, 2011, Georges Marciano, the debtor in the above-captioned bankruptcy case ("Debtor"), filed an Application for Order Setting Hearing on Shortened Notice ("Application") and A Motion for Temporary Stay and For Stay Pending Appeal of Order Directing the Appointment of a Chapter 11 Trustee ("Motion"). The Court in a separate order denied the Application.

The Court has taken note of the Order of the Ninth Circuit Bankruptcy Appellate Panel, filed on February 9, 2011, and the Order of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, filed on February 24, 2011, both of which deny Debtor's motion for a stay pending appeal of the entry of the order for relief in this case, entered on December 28, 2010. In addition, the Court has reviewed the Motion. With respect to the Court's order directing the appointment of a chapter 11 trustee, Debtor has not demonstrated that he is entitled to a temporary stay or stay pending appeal under the factors enunciated in <u>In re Wymer</u>, 5 B.R.

	Case 1:11-bk-10426-VK Doc 228 Filed 03/11/11 Entered 03/11/11 10:23:45 Desc Main Document Page 2 of 5
1	802 (9th Cir. BAP 1980). In particular, it appears that: (1) Debtor is not likely to succeed on the merits
2	of the appeal; (2) Debtor will not suffer irreparable injury absent a stay; (3) the stay would prejudice the
3	appellees; and (4) the stay would do harm to the public interest. Accordingly, the Motion is hereby
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5	ORDERED DENIED.
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|Case 1:11-bk-10426-VK | Doc 228 | Filed 03/11/11 | Entered 03/11/11 10:23:45 | Desc | Main Document | Page 3 of 5

NOTE TO USERS OF THIS FORM:

- Attach this form to the last page of a proposed Order or Judgment. Do not file as a separate document.
 The title of the judgment or order and all service information must be filled in by the party lodging the order.
- 3) Category I. below: The United States trustee and case trustee (if any) will always be in this category.

4) Category II. below: List ONLY addresses for debtor (and attorney), movant (or attorney) and person/entity (or attorney) who filed an opposition to the requested railef. <u>DO NOT</u> list an address if person/entity is listed in category I.

NOTICE OF ENTERED ORDER AND SERVICE LIST

Notice is given by the court that a judgment or order entitled (specify) ORDER DENYING MOTION FOR TEMPORARY STAY AND FOR STAY PENDING APPEAL OF ORDER DIRECTING THE APPOINTMENT OF A CHAPTER 11 TRUSTEE was entered on the date indicated as "Entered" on the first page of this judgment or order and will be served in the manner indicated below:

- I. SERVED BY THE COURT VIA NOTICE OF ELECTRONIC FILING ("NEF") Pursuant to controlling General Order(s) and Local Bankruptcy Rule(s), the foregoing document was served on the following person(s) by the court via NEF and hyperlink to the judgment or order. As of _______, the following person(s) are currently on the Electronic Mail Notice List for this bankruptcy case or adversary proceeding to receive NEF transmission at the email address(es) indicated below.
 - ☑ Service information continued on attached page
- II. <u>SERVED BY THE COURT VIA U.S. MAIL:</u> A copy of this notice and a true copy of this judgment or order was sent by U.S. Mail to the following person(s) and/or entity(les) at the address(es) indicated below:
 - Service information continued on attached page
- III. TO BE SERVED BY THE LODGING PARTY: Within 72 hours after receipt of a copy of this judgment or order which bears an "Entered" stamp, the party lodging the judgment or order will serve a complete copy bearing an "Entered" stamp by U.S. Mali, overnight mail, facsimile transmission or email and file a proof of service of the entered order on the following person(s) and/or entity(ies) at the address(es), facsimile transmission number(s) and/or email address(es) indicated below:
 - ☐ Service information continued on attached page

| Case 1:11-bk-10426-VK | Doc 228 | Filed 03/11/11 | Entered 03/11/11 10:23:45 | Desc | Main Document | Page 4 of 5

ADDITIONAL SERVICE INFORMATION (if needed):

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3 4	Category I (Served by the Court via Notice of Electronic Filing ("NEF").	Category II (Served by Court via U.S. mail).
5		Georges Marciano 1000 N Crescent Drive
6 7	Bradley E Brook bbrook@bbrooklaw.com, jimmy@bbrooklaw.com;brookecfmail@gmail.co	Beverly Hills, CA 90210
8	m Peter A Davidson pdavidson@ecjlaw.com Dare Law dare.law@usdoj.gov	
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Case 1:11-bk-10426-VK Doc 223 Filed 03/10/11 Entered 03/10/11 11:57:48 Desc Main Document Page 1 of 37 1 HILL, FARRER & BURRILL LLP Daniel J. McCarthy (Bar No. 101081) 2 One California Plaza, 37th Floor 300 South Grand Avenue 3 Los Angeles, CA 90071-3147 Telephone: (213) 620-0460 Fax: (213) 624-4840 4 Attorneys for Chapter 11 Debtor 5 GEORGES MARCIANO 6 7 8 UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT 9 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA SAN FERNANDO VALLEY DIVISION 10 11 CASE NO. 1:11-bk-10426-VK 12 In re GEORGES MARCIANO, Chapter 11 13 Debtor. MOTION FOR TEMPORARY STAY AND 14 FOR STAY PENDING APPEAL OF 15 ORDER DIRECTING THE APPOINTMENT OF A CHAPTER 11 TRUSTEE; MEMORANDUM OF POINTS 16 AND AUTHORITIES; DECLARATION OF DANIEL J. McCARTHY 17 [To Be Set] DATE: 18 TIME: [To Be Set] CTRM: 19 20 21 TO: THE HONORABLE VICTORIA S. KAUFMAN, UNITED STATES 22 BANKRUPTCY JUDGE, AND ALL PARTIES IN INTEREST AND THEIR 23 ATTORNEY(S) OF RECORD: 24 PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on such date and time as the Court may set after 25 reviewing this Motion, which date and time will be the subject of further notice, in Courtroom 26 301 of the San Fernando Valley Division of the above-entitled Court, located at 21041 Burbank 27 Boulevard, Woodland Hills, California 91367, the "Motion for Temporary Stay and for Stay 28

Case 1:11-bk-10426-VK Doc 223 Filed 03/10/11 Entered 03/10/11 11:57:48 Desc Main Document Page 2 of 37

Pending Appeal of Order Directing the Appointment of a Chapter 11 Trustee" (the "Motion") of Chapter 11 debtor Georges Marciano will come on for hearing. By that Motion, Mr. Marciano will request that the Court stay its "Order Directing the Appointment of a Chapter 11 Trustee" which was entered on March 7, 2011 (the "March 7 Order") [dkt. no. 221]. More specifically, Mr. Marciano respectfully requests that the Court permanently stay the March 7 Order pending the resolution of the appeal from that order pursuant to F.R.B.P. 8005 and F.R.C.P. 62. That appeal was filed on March 8, 2011. Alternatively, if a permanent stay is not promptly granted, Mr. Marciano requests a temporary 30-day stay of the March 7 Order to provide him time to seek a stay pending appeal from this Court and, if necessary, from the appellate court and to provide this Court and the appellate court time to rule upon the request.

The Motion will be brought pursuant to Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 8005; Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 62, as made applicable by Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 7062; and the Court's inherent authority. Mr. Marciano will request a permanent stay of the pending appeal and he will request a 30 day temporary stay pending appeal to give the parties time to seek a stay pending appeal from this Court and from the appellate court,

Opposition, if any, to the Motion is required to be served and filed in compliance with applicable rules, including the Court's Local Bankruptcy Rules, in such manner as the Court may direct.

DATED: March 10, 2011 HILL, FARRER & BURRILL LLP

By: /s/ Daniel J. McCarthy
DANIEL J. McCARTHY
Attorneys for Chapter 11 Debtor
GEORGES MARCIANO

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Case 1:11-bk-10426-VK Doc 223 Filed 03/10/11 Entered 03/10/11 11:57:48 Desc Main Document Page 3 of 37 1 TABLE OF CONTENTS 2 **Page** MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR 3 TEMPORARY STAY AND FOR STAY PENDING APPEAL OF ORDER 4 I. 5 À. 6 Summary of Argument......4 B. AT A MINIMUM, A 30-DAY TEMPORARY STAY PENDING APPEAL 7 11. SHOULD BE ISSUED5 8 III. A. 9 1. The Standard 6 10 Application Of The Factors.......7 2. 11 Success On The Merits Of The Appeal.......7 A Trustee Is Not In The "Interests" Of All Parties At 12 (1) This Stage Under 11 U.S.C. §§ 1104(a)(2) and (3) 7 13 No "Cause" Was Shown Under 11 U.S.C. § (2)1104(a)(1)......10 14 Irreparable Harm To Mr. Marciano13 b. 15 No Anticipated Substantial Harm To Appellees 14 c. 16 d. В. 17 THE COURT LACKED JURISDICTION TO APPOINT A TRUSTEE18 IV. 18 DECLARATION OF DANIEL J. MCCARTHY20 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 - i -

Case 1:11-bk-10426-VK Doc 223 Filed 03/10/11 Entered 03/10/11 11:57:48 Desc Main Document Page 4 of 37 1 TABLE OF AUTHORITIES 2 Page 3 CASES 4 Adams v. Marwil (In re Bayou Group, LLC), 5 Altman v. Rafael Galleries, Inc. 6 (In re Altman), 7 American Trucking Ass'ns, Inc. v. City of Los Angeles, 559 F.3d 1046, 1052 (9th Cir. 2009). .8 Cajun Elec. Power Coop. v. Central La. Elec. Co. 9 (In re Cajun Elec. Power Coop.), 69 P.3d 746, 749 (5th Cir. 1995)......7 10 Dalkon Shield Claimants. 11 Haskell v. Goldman, Sachs & Co. 12 13 Hilton v. Braunskill. 14 In re Clinton Centrifuge, 15 In re Cohoes Industrial Terminal, Inc., 16 17 In re Focus Media, Inc., 18 19 In re General Oil Distribs... 20In re Horn & Hardart Baking Co., 21 22 In re Letourneau, 23 24 In re Paolino. 25 26 In re Sims. 27 In re V. Savino Oil & Heating Co., 99 B.R. 518, 522 (Bankr. B.D.N.Y. 1989)......12 28 - ii -

Case 1:11-bk-10426-VK Doc 223 Filed 03/10/11 Entered 03/10/11 11:57:48 Desc Main Document Page 5 of 37 1 TABLE OF AUTHORITIES (continued) 2 Page 3 Midlantic Nat'l Bank v. Anchorage Boat Sales, Inc. (In re Anchorage Boat Sales, Inc.), 4 New Cingular Servs. v. Burkart 5 (In re Wire Comm Wireless, Inc.), 6 Official Comm. of Unsecured Creditors of Cybergenics Corp. ex rel. Cybergenics Corp. v. Chinery, 7 330 F.3d 548, 577 (3d Cir. 2003)......12 8 Ohanian v. Irwin (In re Irwin). 9 10 11 Schuster v. Dragone, 12 SS Farms, LLC v. Sharp 13 (In re SK Foods, L.P.) 14 Universal Life Church v. United States. 15 Zamora v. Virtue 16 (In re Cont'l Coin Corp.), 17 **STATUTES** 18 19 20 21 22 . 23 24 25 26 11 U.S.C. § 1106(a)(3)......7 27 28 - iii -

Case 1:11-bk-10426-VK Doc 223 Filed 03/10/11 Entered 03/10/11 11:57:48 Desc Main Document Page 6 of 37 TABLE OF AUTHORITIES (continued) Page F.R.C.P. 62(a) ________18 OTHER AUTHORITIES Kenneth N. Klee & K. John Shaffer, Creditors Committees Under Chapter 11 of - iv -

Case 1:11-bk-10426-VK Doc 223 Filed 03/10/11 Entered 03/10/11 11:57:48 Desc Main Document Page 7 of 37

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR TEMPORARY STAY AND FOR STAY PENDING APPEAL OF ORDER DIRECTING THE APPOINTMENT OF A CHAPTER 11 TRUSTEE

I. <u>INTRODUCTION.</u>

A. Brief Procedural History.

On December 28, 2010, the Court entered its "Order (1) Granting Petitioning Creditors' Motion for Summary Judgment for the Entry of an Order for Relief Under Chapter 11 of Title 11 of the United States Code against Georges Marciano, and (2) Denying Georges Marciano's Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment" [dkt. no. 159] and also entered the related "Order for Relief in the Instant Title 11 Case Against Georges Marciano" [dkt. no. 161] (collectively, the "December 28 Orders"). On December 28, 2010, the Court also entered its 31-page Memorandum of Decision. [Dkt. no. 160.]

On December 29, 2010, the Court entered its "Order Denying Motion for Reconsideration of Order Denying Motion to Dismiss or Stay Involuntary Chapter 11 Case." [Dkt. No. 164]. By that Order, it denied Mr. Marciano's motion for reconsideration of the Court's prior order denying his motion to stay the case under 11 U.S.C. § 305(a), which had been filed on July 8, 2010. [Dkt. no. 105.]

On December 29, 2010, Mr. Marciano filed two documents. One was a motion for reconsideration of the Court's December 28 Orders granting petitioning creditors' motion for summary judgment, denying Mr. Marciano's cross-motion, and issuing an order for relief, and the related Memorandum of Decision. [Dkt. no. 162.] The second was an ex parte application for a 30-day temporary stay of the order for relief to allow the motion for reconsideration to be determined and, if denied, to allow a motion for stay pending appeal to be determined. [Dkt. no. 163.]

On January 6, 2011, Mr. Marciano filed a motion for reconsideration [dkt. no. 171] regarding the Court's December 29, 2010 order [dkt. no. 164] denying his prior motion for reconsideration of the Court's order denying his motion to stay the case under 11 U.S.C. § 305(a).

Mr. Marciano's two motions for reconsideration were denied by orders entered on January

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Case 1:11-bk-10426-VK Doc 223 Flied 03/10/11 Entered 03/10/11 11:57:48 Desc Main Document Page 8 of 37

10, 2011. [Dkt. nos. 179 and 180.] The ex parte application for a temporary 30-day stay impliedly was ruled upon on January 24, 2011, as part of an order partially granting a similar motion, as described below.

On January 4, 2011, Mr. Marciano filed a notice of appeal from the December 28 Orders; the related December 28 Memorandum of Decision; the December 29 order denying the July 8 motion for reconsideration; and four prior interlocutory orders that became subject to appeal upon entry of the order for relief. [Dkt. no. 169.] The appeal was referred to the Bankruptcy Appellate Panel ("BAP") on January 5, 2011 [dkt. no. 170], and it has been docketed as BAP case no. 11-1008. Mr. Marciano's opening brief was due on February 22, 2011, and was filed on that date.

On January 10, 2011, Mr. Marciano filed an amended notice of appeal [dkt. no. 181] that added the two January 10, 2011 orders.

On January 11, 2011, Mr. Marciano filed an emergency motion requesting that the Court extend Mr. Marciano's time by 30 days to file his schedules, statement of financial affairs, etc., and to otherwise comply with applicable requirements. [Dkt. no. 182.] On January 11, 2011, the Court issued an order extending his time for 14 days until January 25, 2011. [Dkt. no. 185 in case no. 09-39630.]

On January 11, 2011, Mr. Marciano filed an emergency motion with this Court by which he again requested that the Court issue a 30-day temporary stay of the December 28 Orders. By that motion Mr. Marciano also requested a suspension of the case under 11 U.S.C. § 305(a), now that the order for relief had been entered, and a stay pending appeal of the December 28 Orders. The motion was heard and denied on January 24, 2011. On January 25, 2011, the Court issued a temporary stay to enable Mr. Marciano to seek a stay pending appeal from the BAP or from the District Court, if the appeal was transferred there. [Docket no. 205.] In granting the temporary 30-day stay, the Bankruptcy Court acknowledged the "unsettled" state of the law on issues of first impression, but the Court declined to issue a stay of the December 28 Orders pending appeal pursuant to Rule 8005, choosing instead to leave that determination to the Bankruptcy Appellate Panel.

On January 25, 2011, the Bankruptcy Court also issued an order extending Mr.

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Case 1:11-bk-10426-VK Doc 223 Filed 03/10/11 Entered 03/10/11 11:57:48 Desc Main Document Page 9 of 37

Marciano's time to file his schedules, statement of financial affairs and other documents required by applicable law until the earlier of 7 days after the termination of the temporary stay or 7 days after the BAP or District Court denied a stay pending appeal. [Dkt. no. 203.] Given that the stay was denied by the BAP on February 9, the extended due date was February 16, 2011, unless the Ninth Circuit entered a stay pending appeal.

On January 27, 2011, Mr. Marciano filed an emergency motion with the BAP by which he requested that the Court issue a stay of the December 28 Orders pending appeal. On February 9, the BAP issued its order denying the emergency motion.

On February 8, 2011, Mr. Marciano filed a second amended notice of appeal with the Bankruptcy Court [dkt. no. 209], which added the January 25 "Order Granting Temporary Stay, But Denying Stay Pending Appeal of (1) Order Granting Petitioning Creditors' Motion for Summary Judgment, and (2) Order for Relief' [docket no. 205], which was entered on January 25, 2011.

On February 10, 2011, Mr. Marciano filed a notice of appeal of the BAP's February 9 order and then prepared the emergency motion for stay pending appeal to file with the Ninth Circuit. The BAP delayed in referring the appeal to the Ninth Circuit until February 17, and then the next morning on February 18 it was assigned a case number. Later that day, Mr. Marciano filed emergency motion for a stay and a supporting appendix and declaration with the Ninth Circuit.

On February 24, 2011, the Ninth Circuit issued an order denying the stay motion filed with it. The order also ordered Mr. Marciano to file a response within 21 days showing that the Ninth Circuit had jurisdiction over the appeal, which its order stated it did not think it had. Mr. Marciano will be filing the brief required by the Court and a renewed request that the Ninth Circuit issued stay pending appeal due to the fact that it has jurisdiction over the appeal from the BAP's order denying a motion for stay pending appeal.

On March 1, 2011, certain creditors filed a motion for appointment of a Chapter 11 trustee and a related application for order shortening time for hearing on the motion. [Dkt. no. 213.] On March 2, 2011, the Court set the motion for hearing on March 4, 2011. [Dkt. no. 214.] The

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 motion was joined by the U.S. Trustee and the petitioning creditors. Dkt. nos. 217 and 219.]

Over Mr. Marciano's opposition [dkt. no. 218], the motion was granted at hearing on March 4.

On March 7, the Court entered its "Order Directing the Appointment of a Chapter 11 Trustee"

[dkt. no. 221] (the "March 7 Order"), which is the subject of this Motion.

On March 8, 2011, Mr. Marciano filed an appeal from the March 7, 2011 Order. [Dkt. no. 222.]

B. Summary of Argument.

When Mr. Marciano's time to file schedules and comply with other requirements ran, he was faced with an impossible choice. In order to avoid a potential appointment of a trustee or conversion of his case to one under Chapter 7, he could irreparably harm his privacy rights by providing full disclosure of his financial condition, or he could refuse to irreparably harm those rights and risk the appointment of a trustee. He chose the latter course, and the Court responded by ordering the appointment of a Chapter 11 trustee.

The March 7 Order should be stayed pending appeal pursuant to F.R.B.P. 8005. First, Mr. Marciano is likely to prevail in the appeal. The appointment of a trustee on less than 48 hours notice due to the non-filing of schedules and other non-compliance with applicable requirements for 16 days from February 16, when the stay expired, to March 4, when the hearing occurred, was an undue punishment for Mr. Marciano's decision to protect his privacy rights. A trustee should not have been appointed for three reasons: (a) the best interests of creditors and the estate will not be served under 11 U.S.C. § 1104(a)(2) and (3) by a trustee who will run up huge costs and who is not likely to discover and report any significant financial information by the time the expedited appeal to the BAP from the order for relief is over; (b) that is especially true given that the ability of the trustee and the professionals employed by him to be paid is at risk due to the possibility that the BAP will reverse the order for relief and the State Court of Appeal will reverse the default judgments that the involuntary filing was based upon; and (c) under applicable law, the mere short-term non-disclosure of financial condition is not sufficient grounds for a trustee without a showing of dishonesty or incompetence in the nature of "fraud, dishonesty, incompetence, or gross mismanagement" by Mr. Marciano under 11 U.S.C. § 1104(a)(1).

Case 1:11-bk-10426-VK Doc 223 Filed 03/10/11 Entered 03/10/11 11:57:48 Desc Main Document Page 11 of 37

Second, a trustee will cause the exact type of irreparable harm that caused the Ninth Circuit in *In re Mason*, 709 F.2d 1313 (9th Cir. 1983), to conclude that orders for relief are immediately appealable. He will be deprived of control of his assets and huge administrative expenses will be incurred. That is particularly inappropriate given that the order for relief is on expedited appeal to the BAP.

Third, no substantial harm will come to the creditors from a stay pending appeal. The creditors still have never demonstrated that Mr. Marciano's is diverting or concealing assets,

Fourth, public policy would be served by a stay pending appeal, rather than harmed.

Potentially unnecessary costs and judicial resources would not be incurred, unless Mr. Marciano loses his appeal from the order for relief and the order appointing a trustee.

II. AT A MINIMUM, A 30-DAY TEMPORARY STAY PENDING APPEAL SHOULD BE ISSUED.

Mr. Marciano is filing this motion seeking a stay pending appeal, which will need to be ruled upon by this Court. The creditors presumably will want time to file an opposition to this motion. Should this Court deny this motion, Mr. Marciano will bring a stay motion before the BAP. Those motions will take time to be determined.

Further, without the issuance of a temporary stay, a Chapter 11 trustee will need to commence the fulfillment of his statutory duties, which probably will mean hiring counsel and accountants.

There is ample authority for a temporary 30-day stay under the Court's inherent authority. In *Ohanian v. Irwin (In re Irwin)*, 338 B.R. 839, 844-845 (B.D. Cal. 2006), the Court described the factors to be considered under Rule 8005 in connection with a motion for stay pending appeal. The Court noted that the Bankruptcy Court had granted a temporary stay based upon these concerns:

"On August 31, 2005, Judge Rimel said 'I'm inclined to grant a temporary stay for thirty days to allow the appellant to go to District Court and seek a stay -- any further extent of a stay. That solves the rush to the courthouse problem, keeps the parties in the same position they are now, and you can ask the District Court who has the appeal pending before it if the District Court thinks the stay is reasonable." [Emphasis added.]

Case 1:11-bk-10426-VK Doc 223 Filed 03/10/11 Entered 03/10/11 11:57:48 Desc Main Document Page 12 of 37

Accord, SS Farms, LLC v. Sharp (In re SK Foods, L.P.), 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 46920, *5 (B.D. Cal. May 11, 2010) [Bankruptcy Court granted and then extended a temporary stay to allow the motion for stay pending appeal to be "normally heard . . . and decided thereafter."]

Similar to Judge Rimel's ruling in *In re Irwin*, a temporary stay in this case "solves the rush to the courthouse problem, keeps the parties in the same position they are now," and gives Mr. Marciano time to "ask the District Court" or the BAP, who will have "the appeal pending before it if [it] thinks the stay is reasonable."

III. THE MARCH 7 ORDER SHOULD BE STAYED PENDING APPEAL.

A. The March 7 Order Should Be Stayed Pursuant To F.R.B.P. 8005.

1. The Standard.

A stay pending appeal is governed by Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 8005, which states:

"A motion for a stay of the judgment, order, or decree of a bankruptcy judge, for approval of a supersedeas bond, or for other relief pending appeal must ordinarily be presented to the bankruptcy judge in the first instance. Notwithstanding Rule 7062 but subject to the power of the district court and the bankruptcy appellate panel reserved hereinafter, the bankruptcy judge may suspend or order the continuation of other proceedings in the case under the Code or make any other appropriate order during the pendency of an appeal on such terms as will protect the rights of all parties in interest. A motion for such relief, or for modification or termination of relief granted by a bankruptcy judge, may be made to the district court or the bankruptcy appellate panel, but the motion shall show why the relief, modification, or termination was not obtained from the bankruptcy judge. The district court or the bankruptcy appellate panel may condition the relief it grants under this rule on the filing of a bond or other appropriate security with the bankruptcy court. When an appeal is taken by a trustee, a bond or other appropriate security may be required, but when an appeal is taken by the United States or an officer or agency thereof or by direction of any department of the Government of the United States a bond or other security shall not be required." [Emphasis added]

The standards governing the issuance of a stay pending appeal under Rule 8005 were noted in *Ohanian v. Irwin (In re Irwin)*, 338 B.R. 839, 843 (B.D. Cal. 2006), as follows:

"An appellant seeking a discretionary stay pending appeal under Bankruptcy Rule 8005 must prove; (1) appellant is likely to succeed on the merits of the appeal; (2) appellant will suffer irreparable injury; (3) no substantial harm will come to appellee; and (4) the stay will do no harm to the public interest.' Universal Life Church v. United States, 191 B.R. 433, 444 (E.D. Cal. 1995)."

Accord, SS Farms, LLC v. Sharp (In re SK Foods, L.P.), 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 46920,

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*6 (E.D. Cal. May 11, 2010) [citing American Trucking Ass'ns, Inc. v. City of Los Angeles, 559 F.3d 1046, 1052 (9th Cir. 2009)]; Zamora v. Virtue (In re Cont'l Coin Corp.), 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 74392 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 21, 2009)). As set forth below, these standards are met in this case.

- Application Of The Factors.
 - Success On The Merits Of The Appeal.
 - (1)A Trustee Is Not In The "Interests" Of All Parties At This Stage Under 11 U.S.C. §§ 1104(a)(2) and (3).

Through counsel, Mr. Marciano emphasized the extraordinary nature of the remedy of a trustee at hearing on March 4. The moving creditors even conceded that. Adams v. Marwil (In re Bayou Group, LLC), 564 F.3d 541, 546 (2d Cir. 2009) ["appointment of a trustee in a Chapter 11 case is an 'extraordinary' remedy."] At hearing on March 4, however, the Court did not appear to weigh the extraordinary nature of the remedy of a trustee against what a trustee would accomplish, although such a weighing is necessary, as noted by the Court in Cajun Elec. Power Coop. v. Central La. Elec. Co. (In re Cajun Elec. Power Coop.), 69 P.3d 746, 749 (5th Cir. 1995):

"The appointment of a trustee pursuant to Section 1104(a)(1) is an extraordinary remedy, and there is a strong presumption that the debtor should be permitted to remain in possession absent a showing of need for the appointment of a trustee." [Emphasis added.]

It is not enough to find that financial reporting has not occurred by Mr. Marciano. Instead, there must be a "need" for a trustee, which presupposes that the trustee is likely to accomplish something beneficial for all concerned parties.

At the March 4 hearing, the Court relied on 11 U.S.C. § 1104(a)(1) in finding "cause" for the appointment of a trustee, but it did find not "fraud, dishonesty, incompetence, or gross mismanagement of the affairs of the debtor," Although not specifically articulated, the "cause" was the need to have someone (now a trustee) investigating the "acts, conduct, assets, liabilities, and financial condition of the debtor" under 11 U.S.C.§ 1106(a)(3), and filing schedules, a statement of financial affairs, a creditor list and related documents under 11 U.S.C. § 1106(a)(2), since Mr. Marciano had not yet done so. At the request of the U.S. Trustee in its joinder, which

In essence, the Court held that if Mr. Marciano was not going to disclose his private financial information until he had a ruling from the BAP in his pending appeal from the December 28 Orders, it was going to appoint a trustee to see whether the trustee could find that financial information, as if there is an urgent need for it at this point. This determination was incorrect under 11 U.S.C. §§ 1104(a)(2) and (3).

Through counsel, Mr. Marciano asked the Court at the March 4 hearing about the practical consequences of the appointment of a trustee, given that Mr. Marciano is standing on his constitutional right of privacy. Simply stated, how soon -- if ever -- can a trustee assemble the information necessary to ascertain and disclose the detailed aspects of Mr. Marciano's financial condition, if Mr. Marciano does not provide that information to the trustee?

The remedy imposed by the Court is required to be in the "best interests of creditors and the estate" under § 1104(a)(3). Section 1104(a)(2), which the creditors invoked in their motion, similarly applies a standard of "the interests of creditors, any equity security holders, and other interests of the estate," rather than simply focusing on creditors. By the time the expedited appeal to the BAP is over, a trustee cannot reasonably be expected to discover and disclose Mr.

Marciano's financial information in fulfilling his or her duties in any reliable manner. How will the "best interests of creditors and the estate" be served by a trustee who will incur great expense and who is likely to have little to show for it, simply because the creditors do not want to wait for the ruling from the BAP?

The point is that the appointment of a trustee at this time is not in the "best interests of creditors and the estate." It will result in huge costs, but to what practical end? When Mr.

Marciano first asked the Court at hearing in July 2010 to suspend the case under 11 U.S.C. §

Case 1:11-bk-10426-VK Doc 223 Filed 03/10/11 Entered 03/10/11 11:57:48 Desc Main Document Page 15 of 37

305(a), he predicted that huge expense would be incurred by the creditors and by himself and that significant judicial resources would be spent on the involuntary case, if the Court did not stay the case pending the resolution of the State Court appeals. The Court denied Mr. Marciano's motion, and huge expenses and judicial resources were incurred.

When the order for relief was entered, Mr. Marciano renewed his motion under § 305(a). Again, he predicted that huge expense and judicial resources would be needlessly incurred, but his renewed motion was denied, and now those expenses and resources are being spent at an alarming rate. However, the rate at which they will be spent will increase exponentially as a trustee, the trustee's counsel, the trustee's accountants and the trustee's investigators commence the fulfillment of their statutory duties. This factor has been emphasized. In Adams v. Marwil (In re Bayou Group, LLC), 564 F.3d 541, 546-547 (2d Cir. 2009), the Court noted:

"In determining whether a § 1104 appointment is warranted or in the best interests of creditors, the bankruptcy court must bear in mind that the appointment of a trustee 'may impose a substantial financial burden on a hard pressed debtor seeking relief under the Bankruptcy Code,' by incurring the expenditure of 'substantial administrative expenses' caused by further delay in the bankruptcy proceedings. See Midlantic Nat'l Bank v. Anchorage Boat Sales, Inc. (In re Anchorage Boat Sales, Inc.), 4 B.R. 635, 644 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1980)."

The same could be said in this case. The specter of huge expenditures of monies and judicial resources is not overstated.

Finally, the unfortunate fact is that the Court now has placed the trustee and his professionals in an impossible position. What will happen if the BAP reverses the order for relief, thereby mooting the appointment of the Chapter 11 trustee based upon the premises that (1) the order for relief was properly entered; (2) Mr. Marciano should have filed schedules and otherwise comply with applicable debtor in possession requirements; and (3) his failure to do so warranted a trustee? In all likelihood, the trustee will be dismissed at that point. And what will happen if the State Court appeals reverse the default judgments of the petitioning creditors and the five creditors represented by Peter Davidson of Brvin, Cohen & Jessup LLP? The bankruptcy should be dismissed at that point. The Court has placed the trustee and the trustee's professionals in the unfortunate position of having to incur very large fees and expenses, even though there is a

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Case 1:11-bk-10426-VK Doc 223 Filed 03/10/11 Entered 03/10/11 11:57:48 Desc Main Document Page 16 of 37

possibility (indeed, a probability) that they will never be paid. It must be kept in mind that the petitioning creditors and the other five creditors represented by Mr. Davidson have never argued that Mr. Marciano will lose the appeals. They never have contradicted his showing in that regard.

In In re Focus Media, Inc., 378 F.3d 916 (9th Cir. 2004), for example, the creditors argued that the debtor's appeal from an order for relief was moot because the effect of the order could not be undone. The Court disagreed, finding that fees paid to the creditors' counsel could be ordered disgorged. Id., at 924. If the trustee and the trustee's professionals have received any monies, that exact same result could occur in this case. But the more likely result will be that such uncertainty will cause them not to be quick to undertake huge expenses that may never be paid. That, of course, means that there will be little beneficial consequence to appointing a trustee at this time and, more importantly, that the appointment will not be in the "best interests of creditors and the estate."

In summary, appointment of a trustee was not in the best interests of the creditors and the estate under 11 U.S.C. §§ 1104(a)(2) and (3). A trustee and the professionals hired by him will be very expensive, if they try to fulfill their statutory duties, and it is highly unlikely the trustee will be able to meet his or her obligations in filing schedules, a statement of financial affairs, a creditor list, etc., especially by the time Mr. Marciano's appeal to the BAP from the order for relief is over. Practically speaking, a trustee will accomplish little, if anything, and a trustee will cause great expenses, that may be entirely unnecessary, and to what end? There has been no showing of an imminent need for Mr. Marciano's financial information.

(2) No "Cause" Was Shown Under 11 U.S.C. § 1104(a)(1).

Section 1104(a)(1) authorizes the appointment of a trustee:

"for cause, including fraud, dishonesty, incompetence, or gross mismanagement of the affairs of the debtor by current management, either before or after the commencement of the case, or similar cause, but not including the number of holders of securities of the debtor or the amount of assets or liabilities of the debtor;...."

The use of the word "including" admittedly means that "dishonesty, incompetence, or gross mismanagement of the affairs of the debtor" is not an exclusive list of what constitutes

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Case 1:11-bk-10426-VK Doc 223 Filed 03/10/11 Entered 03/10/11 11:57:48 Desc Main Document Page 17 of 37

"cause" under § 1104(a)(1), but it is interpreted keeping in mind that: ""[T]he standard for § 1104 appointment is very high." Adams v. Marwil (In re Bayou Group, LLC), 564 F.3d at 546 [finding that "the U.S. Trustee has not met the 'very high' standard for a § 1104 appointment. The U.S. Trustee has not attempted to show that [debtor] has engaged in 'fraud, dishonesty, incompetence, or gross mismanagement.""]

Although a flexible concept, the Court stretched the notion of "cause" way beyond its limits. It must be in the nature of incompetence or dishonesty, but there was no showing of that by the moving parties and no finding of that by the Court on March 4. In affirming the denial of a trustee, the Court in *Schuster v. Dragone*, 266 B.R. 268, 272 (D. Conn. 2001), explained that there must be dishonesty or mismanagement that is more than simple mismanagement:

"Under subsection (1), the Bankruptcy Court's discretion is limited to a determination of whether 'cause' exists for such appointment, and such 'cause' must be in the nature of 'fraud, dishonesty, incompetence, or gross mismanagement' of the debtor by current management, either before or after the commencement of the case. 'The concepts of incompetence and dishonesty cover a wide spectrum of conduct and . . . the court has broad discretion in applying such concepts to show cause.' Dalkon Shield Claimants, 828 F.2d at 241. Implicit in a finding of fraud, incompetence, or dishonesty, for purposes of subsection (1) is whether the evidence of the misconduct rises to a level sufficient to warrant the appointment of a trustee. In re General Oil Distribs., 42 B.R. at 408-09. Moreover, 'since one would expect to find some degree of incompetence or mismanagement in most businesses which have been forced to seek the protection of chapter 11, the Court must find something more aggravated than simple mismanagement in order to appoint a trustee.' In re Clinton Centrifuge, 85 B.R. at 983-84; In re Anchorage Boat Sales, Inc., 4 B.R. 635, 644-45 (Bankr. E.D.N.Y. 1980)."

This Court's holding that the mere failure to file financial information and make financial disclosures is not "in the nature of 'fraud, dishonesty, incompetence, or gross mismanagement' of the debtor by current management." As such, this Court improperly decided at hearing on March 4 that there was cause for appointment of a trustee. See also, Altman v. Rafael Galleries, Inc. (In re Altman), 2000 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 16235, *17-18 (D. Conn. July 27, 2000) ["the examples of conduct following the word 'including' do not constitute the entire catalogue of 'good cause,' but rather are only illustrative of what type of conduct may constitute cause warranting appointment of a trustee." (Emphasis added),]

The notion of "cause" requires much more than simply examining the debtor's behavior.

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Case 1:11-bk-10426-VK Doc 223 Filed 03/10/11 Entered 03/10/11 11:57:48 Desc Main Document Page 18 of 37

It also necessarily requires the Court to look at the "big picture," including what a trustee will cost and accomplish. Those factors are discussed above under 11 U.S.C. §§ 1104(a)(2) and (3), but they also must be considered under 11 U.S.C. § 1104(a)(1), as described by the Court in Official Comm. of Unsecured Creditors of Cybergenics Corp. ex rel. Cybergenics Corp. v. Chinery, 330 F.3d 548, 577 (3d Cir. 2003), which rejected the appointment of a trustee under §1104(a)(1) because "appointing a trustee is too drastic a step," and which explained that the expense and delay of a trustee warranted that conclusion:

"The problem is that appointing a trustee amounts to replacing much of a debtor's high-level management, and that creates immense costs in two ways. <u>First, there is a statutory fee (which can be substantial) to which trustees are entitled for their services.</u> See 11 U.S.C. §§ 326(a) (setting forth fee schedule), 330(a) (setting forth trustee's right to compensation); cf. 11 U.S.C. § 1107(a) (providing that debtors-in-possession are not entitled to statutory trustee's fees). [Footnote omitted.] More important, however, is the cost implicit in replacing current management with a team that is less familiar with the debtor specifically and its market generally. See Kenneth N. Klee & K. John Shaffer, *Creditors Committees Under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code*, 44 S.C. L. Rev. 995, 1045, 1049 (1993) (observing generally that 'the incremental costs' of a trustee usually 'outweigh[] the benefits,' and that 'maximization of value rarely lies down this path.')." [Emphasis added.]

It is not surprising that the cost and delay of a trustee is an important consideration in assessing the "interests" of all concerned parties, as well as in finding "cause" for appointment of a trustee. This is a factor that the Court did not account for at the March 4 hearing.

The cases cited by the moving creditors in their motion for appointment of a trustee were instructive on the issue of whether the non-filing of schedules and reports constituted "cause" to appoint a trustee because they showed two things: (1) that a trustee may be appointed after a relatively long period of misconduct; and (2) much more than a mere short-term lack of financial disclosure is required for a trustee to be appointed, and there must be dishonesty or incompetence "in the nature of "fraud, dishonesty, incompetence, or gross mismanagement" of the debtor by current management." See, In re Cohoes Industrial Terminal, Inc., 65 B.R. 918, 919-921 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1986) [5 months since case filing accompanied by "no real progress in this case"; "[t]he debtor has been operating without fire or liability insurance for the last 9 months"; "the debtor has not paid post-petition rent or mortgage charges"; and "[t]he conflicts of interest in this case abound."]; In re V. Savino Oil & Heating Co., 99 B.R. 518, 522 (Bankr. B.D.N.Y. 1989) [1 year

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Case 1:11-bk-10426-VK Doc 223 Filed 03/10/11 Entered 03/10/11 11:57:48 Desc Main Document Page 19 of 37

from filing accompanied by the nondisclosure and "affirmative efforts to misrepresent or conceal such important matters" and post-petition transfers by the debtor without court approval under 11 U.S.C. § 363(b)]; In re Paolino, 60 B.R. 828, 829 (B.D. Pa. 1986) and In re Paolino, 53 B.R. 399, 400 (Bankr. B.D. Pa. 1985) [4 months since case filing accompanied by pre-petition criminal check-kiting scheme for a half a million dollars]; In re Ford, 36 B.R. 501, 502 (Bankr. W.D. Ky. 1983) [9 months since case filing accompanied by two pre-petition judgments finding fraud by the debtor, plus "[f]ailure to obtain permission for the transfer of estate assets;" "[f]ailure to obtain Court permission prior to making interest-free loans from estate assets to a wholly-owned, nonparty corporation;" "[f]ailure to recognize a duty to keep estate assets separate from assets of a corporation not subject to this Court's jurisdiction;" and "[u]se of transferred assets as his own to the detriment of his personal creditors,"]; and In re Horn & Hardart Baking Co., 22 B.R. 668, 669 (Bankr. B.D. Pa. 1982) [1 year since filing the case accompanied by "an unexplained loss in the amount of \$127,321.00"; "the debtor has mishandled several transactions concerning the lease agreements"; "monthly operating statements which have been filed reflect a continuing operating loss"; and "the Court finds that the debtor is being mismanaged."]

In contrast, in this case the <u>only</u> showing made by the moving parties was a short-term failed to file schedules, the statement of financial affairs, and related documents and to comply with reporting requirements to the U.S. Trustee. As a matter of law, that was insufficient to warrant the appointment of a trustee.

b. Irreparable Harm To Mr. Marciano.

The very same factors that stand for the proposition that an order for relief in an involuntary bankruptcy is an appealable order, also require the conclusion that irreparable harm will occur to Mr. Marciano if a stay pending appeal is not immediately issued. As noted by the Ninth Circuit in *In re Mason*, 709 F.2d 1313, 1316, 1317 (9th Cir. 1983):

"[W]e are convinced that orders for relief should be considered final for purposes of appeal because they 'may determine and seriously affect substantive rights' and 'cause irreparable harm to the losing party if he had to wait to appeal to the end of the bankruptcy case." . . . [¶] An order for relief, being a conclusive determination of the debtor's status as bankrupt, carries with it a great potential for irreparable injury if immediate appeal is not allowed. An order for relief effectively divests the debtor of his assets, creating an estate controlled by the

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bankruptcy court. [Citation omitted] During the administration of the estate the debtor's rights are limited. On entry of the order for relief he loses control of his assets, which may include a business. See 11 U.S.C. § 303(f). Once property of the estate is liquidated there appears to be no way the debtor can force bona fide purchasers to return the assets. [Citations omitted]" [Emphasis added.]

Mason suggests what could be irreparable harm. With the appointment of a trustee, it has come to pass. Mr. Marciano will be divested of his assets, which belong to his estate under 11 U.S.C. § 541 and which will be under the control of a trustee Court absent a stay pending appeal. Further, "[d]uring the administration of the estate," Mr. Marciano's rights will be "limited" and "he loses control of his assets."

Further, as explained by the Court in Zamora v. Virtue (In re Cont'l Coin Corp.), 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 74392, *29 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 21, 2009), potential litigation costs also are a consideration in granting a stay pending appeal:

 "[The Bankruptcy Court] also found that, without a stay, the Trustee would be harmed by the cost of litigating claims that may turn out to be non-cognizable as a matter of law. (ER 3063.) While litigation costs may not constitute irreparable harm, Renegotiation Bd. v. Bannercraft Clothing Co., 415 U.S. 1, 24, 94 S. Ct. 1028, 1040, 39 L. Ed. 2d 123 (1974), the bankruptcy court found that allowing Virtue's case to proceed would alter the status quo and harm administration of the bankruptcy case. (ER 3063.) Moreover, the litigation costs would not be borne by the Trustee alone, but would also lead to diminution of the estate and adversely affect distribution to other creditors. (ER 3063.). . . The Court concludes that a 'reasonable man [c]ould take the view adopted by the [bankruptcy court].' In re Irwin, 338 B.R. at 844. Therefore, the bankruptcy court did not abuse its discretion in issuing the stay." [Emphasis added.]

The same reasoning applies in this case. Like the trustee in Continental Coin, Mr. Marciano will have considerable expense in proceeding with the Chapter 11 case, which could be avoided if a stay is issued and the appellate court subsequently rules in favor of the appellant, who is Mr. Marciano in this case. Similarly, there will be cost to the "estate." Even if the appellate court decides that the involuntary stay should not have been granted under § 303 and/or a stay of the case should have issued under § 305(a)(1), the cost to Mr. Marciano will deplete his assets, i.e., his "estate," even if the bankruptcy is dismissed.

c. No Anticipated Substantial Harm To Appellees.

The appellees from the order appointing the trustee are creditors and the U.S. Trustee.

Case 1:11-bk-10426-VK Doc 223 Filed 03/10/11 Entered 03/10/11 11:57:48 Desc Main Document Page 21 of 37

The creditors have succeeded in what they set out to do. An order for relief has been entered. Potential avoidance claims have been preserved, as has Mr. Marciano's estate. The "race to the court house" by the judgment creditors pursuing Mr. Marciano's assets has been prevented. A stay of the Chapter 11 case at this point will not cause any material harm, much less any "substantial harm," to the petitioning creditors because they have met their goals.

The petitioning creditors have speculated many times that Mr. Marciano might be doing something to render his assets unavailable. They imagine that his move to Canada in August 2009 must be improperly motivated. Yet, although it has been more than 16 months since petitioning creditors filed this case, they have failed to offer a shred of evidence to support their bare speculation. They undoubtedly will argue that "substantial harm will come" to the petitioning creditors if a stay pending appeal is issued, but they have never offered any evidence to support a finding that the harm "will come," which is the standard. Instead, their speculation is that some sort of harm "might come," which does not satisfy the third criteria. And they certainly have not shown any evidence that suggests that "substantial harm" will come from a stay. Mr. Marciano is aware of no harm that will come to the petitioning creditors from a stay pending appeal.

Indeed, the inadmissible evidence submitted by the petitioning creditors in joining the motion for appointment of a trustee showed to the contrary. [Dkt. no. 219.] It showed that Mr. Marciano has not transferred the three real properties in Los Angeles that the petitioning creditors claim he owns through limited liability companies; that he has clearly disclosed his affiliations with Canadian entities that the petitioning creditors claim acquired properties in Montreal; and that he has hidden nothing about those transactions.

In such circumstances, at least one court has issued a stay pending appeal from an order for relief in an involuntary case. See, In re Sims, 1991 U.S. Dist, LEXIS 13664 (B.D. La. Sept. 19, 1991) ["there is no suggestion that debtor's are in possession of any assets which they are attempting to hide or otherwise dispose of to other parties' detriment."] In Sims, there was no evidence of assets. Id. In this case, there is no evidence that Mr. Marciano is "attempting to hide or otherwise dispose of to other parties' detriment." As such, "no substantial harm will come to

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Case 1:11-bk-10426-VK Doc 223 Filed 03/10/11 Entered 03/10/11 11:57:48 Desc Main Document Page 22 of 37

appellee" as a result of a stay.

d. No Harm To The Public Interest.

The cases discussing a stay under Rule 8005 often do not get to the last factor to discuss what "public interest" could be harmed by a stay pending appeal because appellants have failed to satisfy one or more of the first three factors. Several recent cases are instructive in demonstrating that the "public interest" would be promoted by a stay pending appeal, as opposed to being "harmed."

First, the Court in SS Farms, LLC v. Sharp (In re SK Foods, L.P.), 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 46920 (B.D. Cal. May 11, 2010), addressed public interest in terms of preserving the purpose of the appeal. In that case, the appellants requested "a stay of the Bankruptcy Court's Order which gave Bankruptcy Trustee Bradley D. Sharp ('Trustee') the authorization to continue to possess and review information in his possession relating to the moving party farming entities." Id., at *2. On appeal, the District Court issued a stay pending appeal. In discussing the fourth factor, it stated: "the public interest is served in preserving the integrity of the right to appellate review since that right may be undermined if a stay is not forthcoming." * 12. The same reasoning applies in this case. As explained above, if the trustee is allowed to proceed, what occurs can never be undone should the appellate court decided that the involuntary petition should not have been granted under 11 U.S.C. § 303(h) and/or that a stay of the involuntary case should have been issued under § 305(a).

Second, in Zamora v. Virtue (In re Cont'l Coin Corp.), 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 74392, *30 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 21, 2009), the Court addressed public interest in terms of avoiding unnecessary costs: "the bankruptcy court found that a stay was in the public interest because 'going forward with the merits of the case while an appeal is pending on the very question of what is actionable... would be a serious waste of time, money, and judicial resources." As explained above, the same is true in this case.

Third, in New Cingular Servs. v. Burkart (In re Wire Comm Wireless, Inc.), 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 58563, at *16 (B.D. Cal. Aug. 1, 2008), the Court focuses on the impact on judicial resources: "Staying a potentially unnecessary adversary action in a bankruptcy court conserves

- 16 -

Case 1:11-bk-10426-VK Doc 223 Filed 03/10/11 Entered 03/10/11 11:57:48 Desc Main Document Page 23 of 37

judicial resources." The same is true in this case. The burden of Mr. Marciano's involuntary Chapter 11 case already has been significant to this Court. In the absence of a stay, this case will continue to demand the use of judicial resources at a time when the Bankruptcy Court's work load is heavy.

Fourth, the comments of Senator Baucus quoted in the Court's December 28

Memorandum explain the policy of preventing the stigma and expense of an involuntary

bankruptcy. [Dkt. no. 160, Dec. 28 Memorandum, at 18:1-2.] That policy would be promoted by

a stay of the order for relief pending appeal, given that without a stay the stigma and expense to

Mr. Marciano resulting from him being unwillingly forced into bankruptcy and then having a

trustee appointed will be inflicted upon him.

Mr. Marciano acknowledges that there is a competing public interest in terms of the efficient resolution of bankruptcy proceedings and the preservation of estate assets. Courts typically throw in a statement to that effect to bolster their decision to deny a stay pending appeal, as opposed to that public interest being a determinative factor. Moreover, that interest is less relevant or not relevant in this case for at least three reasons. First, the evidence does not suggest that this interest is implicated. Again, the petitioning creditors have speculated that Bankruptcy Court supervision of the estate is necessary because Mr. Marciano might be concealing assets, but they have never offered any evidence in that regard, which is to say that there is no evidence to suggest that there is any need for the Chapter 11 case to proceed at this point. Second, as described above, the Court in Continental Coin noted that the goal of a matter expeditiously proceeding on its merits was outweighed by the competing interests of precluding unnecessary expense when there is an "unsettled" issue of law at stake. In this case, the issues on appeal could not be more "unsettled" in the Ninth Circuit. Accord, Haskell v. Goldman, Sachs & Co. (In re Genesis Health Ventures, Inc.), 367 B.R. 516, 522 (Bankr. D. Del. 2007) ["While it is clearly not in the public interest to have cases languishing on court dockets for long periods of time, it is also not preferable to compel parties to go through the expense of preparing a case for trial when all of that preparation could be rendered moot by a reversal on an interlocutory appeal." Third, the interest of efficient resolution of bankruptcy proceedings and the preservation of estate assets is

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Case 1:11-bk-10426-VK Doc 223 Filed 03/10/11 Entered 03/10/11 11:57:48 Desc Main Document Page 24 of 37

only one among many competing public interests, most of which favor a stay.

B. The March 7 Order Should Be Stayed Pursuant To F.R.B.P. 7062.

Bankruptcy Courts ordinarily issue stays pending appeal pursuant to F.R.B.P. 8005.

Alternative authority also exists under F.R.B.P. 7062, which makes F.R.C.P. 62 applicable.

Under F.R.B.P. 1018, F.R.B.P. 7062 applies to "all proceedings relating to a contested involuntary petition," but it does not state that F.R.B.P. 8005 is inapplicable. Under F.R.C.P. 62(a), an 14-day automatic stay against enforcement has been in place since entry of the order for relief on December 28. The test for a stay pending appeal under F.R.C.P. 62(c) is identical to the test for a stay under F.R.B.P. 8005, as explained in *Hilton v. Braunskill*, 481 U.S. 770, 776 (1987). The discussion above regarding F.R.B.P. 8005 is equally applicable to F.R.C.P. 62, given that the factors are virtually identical.

IV. THE COURT LACKED JURISDICTION TO APPOINT A TRUSTEE.

At hearing on March 4, the Court rejected the argument that it lacks jurisdiction to appoint a trustee due to the appeal from the order for relief. Without repeating it, Mr. Marciano raises it again as an additional reason why a stay pending appeal is appropriate. He incorporates herein by reference the arguments he made is this regard in his opposition to the motion for appointment of a trustee. [Dkt. no. 218, at 24-27.]

V. CONCLUSION.

The order appointing trustee in an individual Chapter 11 case is the most extraordinary remedy that could have been issued against Mr. Marciano. It should not have been issued. It is important that a stay be entered to be certain that Mr. Marciano is not seriously prejudiced by events that will unfold at great expense, which cannot be undone.

Based upon the foregoing, Mr. Marciano respectfully requests that the Court permanently stay its March 7 Order [dkt. no. 221] pending the resolution of the appeal from that order pursuant to F.R.B.P. 8005 and F.R.C.P. 62. Alternatively, if a permanent stay is not promptly granted, Mr. Marciano requests a temporary 30-day stay of the March 7 Order to provide him time to seek a

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Case 1:11-bk-10426-VK Doc 223 Filed 03/10/11 Entered 03/10/11 11:57:48 Desc Main Document Page 25 of 37 stay pending appeal from this Court and, if necessary, from the appellate court and to provide this Court and the appellate court time to rule upon the request. DATED: March 10, 2011 HILL, PARRER & BURRILL LLP б By: /s/ Daniel J. McCarthy DANIBL J. McCARTHY Attorneys for Involuntary Chapter 11 Debtor GEORGES MARCIANO - 19 -

DECLARATION OF DANIEL J. McCARTHY

I, Daniel J. McCarthy, declare:

I am an attorney law. I am duly qualified to practice before all courts of the State of California and all federal courts in the State of California, as well as certain other courts. I was admitted to the State Bar of California in 1981, and I have been a member in good standing since then. I am a partner at the law firm of Hill, Farrer & Burrill, LLP. I am counsel of record for involuntary debtor Georges Marciano in the involuntary Chapter 11 case filed against him. I also am counsel of record in the appeal pending before the Bankruptcy Appellate Panel ("BAP") from orders of the Bankruptcy Court that were entered in that Chapter 11 case and the Ninth Circuit from the BAP's order denying a stay pending appeal.

- Marciano in the cases in the Los Angeles Superior Court (the "State Court") entitled Georges Marciano v. Joseph Fahs, et al., bearing case no. BC375824 (the "Fahs action"), and entitled Georges Marciano, et al. v. Gary Iskowitz, et al., bearing case no. BC384493, which was consolidated with case no. BC385790 entitled Gary Iskowitz, et al. v. Georges Marciano, et al. (collectively, the "Iskowitz action"). Since October 2009, my firm also has been counsel of record in the appeals from the default judgments entered in the Fahs action and the Iskowitz action, and I am partially responsible for representing Mr. Marciano in connection with those appeals. The appeals in the Fahs action are pending before Division Two of the Second Appellate District of the California Court of Appeals, and those appeals are assigned nos. B218087, B215463, B216598 and B220011 (the "Fahs appeal"). The appeals in the Iskowitz action are pending before Division Three of the Second Appellate District of the California Court of Appeals, and those appeals are assigned nos. B216029 and B219558 (the "Iskowitz appeal").
- 3. Georges Marciano filed two lawsuits in the Los Angeles County Superior Court in August 2007 and January 2008 commencing the *Fahs* and *Iskowitz* actions. Almost all of the defendants in both lawsuits filed cross-complaints for defamation and related claims, such as infliction of emotional distress. Based upon discovery sanctions, Mr. Marciano's complaints in both lawsuits were stricken; his answers to the cross-complaints were stricken; and his defaults on

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the cross-complaints were entered. In the Fahs action, five default judgments were entered in favor of the defendants in late July 2009, although they later were reduced to a total of \$205 million. In the Iskowitz action, one default judgment totaling \$55 million was entered in August 2009 in favor of the three defendants.

- 4. Prior counsel for Mr. Marciano sought a stay of the default judgments from the State Court pending appeal, but was denied the stay because he could not post a bond of 1-1/2 times the \$260 million in default judgments. Thereafter, some of the judgment holders attempted to enforce their judgments for a period of approximately two months. I was involved in dealing with those judgment collection efforts against Mr. Marciano.
- Mr. Marciano promptly appealed all of the default judgments on various grounds, 5. including that (1) discovery sanctions were improper for many reasons; (2) the trial judge failed in multiple ways to fulfill her gate-keeping function in connection with the default judgment prove-up by, for example, allowing evidence of numerous statements not even alleged in the cross-complaints and then awarding damages based on those statements, awarding damages on conduct that was plainly privileged under California Civil Code § 47 and on causes of action barred by the applicable statute of limitations, and allowing in evidence known by the judge and the defendants' lawyers to be false; (3) the default judgments were excessive, especially when contrasted with judgments in cases presenting more compelling defamation claims; and (4) the judge denied Mr. Marciano due process by refusing to recuse herself despite name-calling and other statements by her showing demonstrable bias. These and other issues have been raised by Mr. Marciano in the briefs filed by him in the Fahs and Iskowitz appeals, which I was partially responsible for drafting.
- 6: Mr. Marciano's appellant's opening brief in the Iskowitz appeal was filed with the Court of Appeal on July 30, 2010. Mr. Marciano did not request an extension of time to file that brief, although he made a motion to extend the word limit from 14,000 to 19,000 words, which was granted on July 21, 2010. A copy of his opening brief was filed with this Court on August 13, 2010, as an attachment to Mr. Marciano's supplement to his motion for reconsideration [dkt. no. 116], and as an exhibit to the declaration of Dean E. Dennis [dkt. no. 125] filed on September

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10, 2010, in opposition to the petitioning creditors' motion for summary judgment. Under California Rule of Court ("CRC") 8.212(a), the due date for respondents' opening brief in the *Iskowitz* appeal was 30 days later on August 29, 2010. On August 19, 2010, the respondents in that appeal filed a motion for a 60 day extension of time to file their respondents' brief. On August 23, 2010, Mr. Marciano filed an opposition due to Marciano's need to expeditiously pursue the appeal in light of the pending involuntary Chapter 11 case against him that is based upon the default judgments against him that are on appeal. On the same date the Court of Appeal issued an order extending the time to file the respondent's brief for 60 days to approximately October 29, 2010.

- An On October 26, 2010, the respondents in the *Iskowitz* appeal filed a motion for an additional extension, which Mr. Marciano opposed by opposition filed on October 28, 2010. On November 1, 2010, the Court of Appeal granted the respondents an additional 30 days to approximately November 28, 2010, and stating that no further extensions would be allowed respondents. That brought their total time to file a respondents' brief to 120 days. The respondents in the *Iskowitz* appeal then violated that deadline, which caused the Court of Appeal to send out a default notice on December 1, 2010, requiring them to file their brief within 15 days or have the appeal decided without their brief. Finally, on December 13, 2010, they filed their brief. Mr. Marciano obtained a short extension to file his reply brief due to the holidays, and his reply brief was filed on February 2, 2011.
- 8. In the Fahs appeal, Mr. Marciano's opening brief was lodged on October 10, 2010, with an application for leave to file an oversized brief. On October 29, 2010, the Court of Appeal granted the application, filed Mr. Marciano's opening brief and ordered that respondents' brief be filed on January 31, 2011 (a ninety day briefing schedule). After waiting for most of the 90 days given by the Court to them to file their respondents' brief, on January 20, 2011, the defendants/respondents in the Fahs appeal filed a motion by which they sought to delay the appeal by requesting that the Court of Appeal strike Mr. Marciano's opening brief and order seven court reporters to assemble one consecutively-numbered reporters' transcript, which the lead reporter previously refused to do in response to the request of my office in July 2010. Mr.

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- Marciano opposed the respondents' motion, but the Court of Appeal granted it on February 7, 2011. Once the consecutively numbered transcript is prepared, Mr. Marciano will need to re-file his opening brief with corrected page references and then the respondents' brief will be due in 30 days.
- 9. On October 27, 2009, three petitioning creditors filed an involuntary Chapter 11 petition against alleged debtor Georges Marciano. Those three creditors held three of the five default judgments that are the subject of the *Fahs* appeal.
- 10. On behalf of Mr. Marciano, I made a motion to dismiss the involuntary petition on grounds of insufficient process and lack of personal jurisdiction because he had been served by mail at a residence in Beverly Hills where he had not resided for almost three months and because he had not even resided in the United States for more than two months at the time of attempted service by mail. The motion also was based on the grounds that a claim could not be stated because certain provisions of Chapter 11 applicable to individuals are unconstitutional. The motion was denied at hearing on January 13, 2010, by Judge Richard Neiter, who was sitting in for Judge Victoria Kaufman. [Dkt. no. 90.] I attended that hearing.
- 11. When Judge Kaufman returned from leave, she held a status conference on April 8, 2010. I attended that status conference. Despite the Court's negative reaction at the initial status conference to the possibility of staying the involuntary bankruptcy case while the State Court appeals proceeded, on April 26, 2010, on behalf of Mr. Marciano filed a motion to suspend the involuntary Chapter 11 case under 11 U.S.C. § 305(a) on grounds that the case should be dismissed or stayed until the State Court appeals were resolved, rather than proceeding with an involuntary case filed by three petitioning creditors whose excessive default judgments were on appeal. [Dkt. no. 57.] That motion was denied by order entered on July 2, 2010, which is one of the orders on appeal. [Dkt. no. 102.]
- 12. Despite the Court's negative reaction to Mr. Marciano's desire to take discovery, on his behalf I propounded interrogatories, propounded document requests and noticed depositions shortly after the April 8, 2010 status conference, but the petitioning creditors refused to respond and to appear for deposition. On May 13, 2010, on behalf of Mr. Marciano I filed a

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motion for terminating sanctions or, alternatively, to compel discovery responses, the production of documents and depositions from the petitioning creditors [dkt. no. 68], which was granted in part at hearing on July 2, 2010. [Dkt. no. 101.] What was granted at that hearing, however, was taken away at hearing on July 15, 2010, when the Bankruptcy Court ordered that no discovery would occur in the case by any party until after the Court determined the summary judgment motions. [Dkt. no. 121.]

- 13. On July 8, 2010, on behalf of Mr. Marciano filed a motion for reconsideration of the Court's order denying his motion to suspend the case under 11 U.S.C. § 305(a). [Dkt. no. 105.] The petitioning creditors' opposition was filed on September 17, 2010. [Dkt. no. 138.] Mr. Marciano's reply was filed a week later. [Dkt. no. 140.] The motion was not heard by the Court until December 2, 2010, when it was denied at the hearing that I attended, and the order was entered on December 29, 2010. [Dkt. no. 164.] That order also is on appeal.
- 14. On July 14, 2010, the petitioning creditors filed a motion for summary judgment and supporting papers [dkt. nos. 107-113], which Mr. Marciano opposed. [Dkt. nos. 122-127.] Mr. Marciano's opposition included a cross-motion for summary judgment. [Id.] That opposition was the first brief filed by Mr. Marciano in which he fully addressed whether the petitioning creditors claims were in bona fide dispute because they were based on default judgments that were on appeal, which should be reversed. The petitioning creditors' reply papers were filed on September 21, 2010. [Dkt. nos. 133-137.]
- 15. At hearing on October 1, 2010, the Court continued the hearing until October 28, 2010, on the petitioning creditors' motion for summary judgment, Mr. Marciano's cross-motion for summary judgment, and Mr. Marciano's motion for reconsideration of the order denying his prior motion to dismiss or stay the case under 11 U.S.C. § 305(a). The Court ordered petitioning creditors and Mr. Marciano to file supplemental papers, which was done. [Dkt. no. 142, 144-150, 151-155.]
- 16. On its own motion, the Court continued the October 28 hearing to December 2, 2010.
 - 17. At approximately 9:30 p.m. on December 1, 2010, the Court posted a 35 page 24 -

tentative ruling on the matters scheduled for the next day. I was checking the tentative ruling throughout the day, and first saw it at approximately 10:00 p.m. on December 1. The next morning, I arrived at work early and spent approximately four hours carefully reading the ruling and preparing for the hearing, although I did not have time to read the legislative history surrounding the history cited in the tentative ruling and I did not have time to read any of the 11 new cases cited in the tentative ruling, although I was able to briefly scan two of the cases.

- 18. On December 2, 2010, at 1:30 p.m., at hearing on the pending motions, I requested that the Court postpone the hearing for a short time to permit Mr. Marciano's counsel to review the new cases cited by the Court in the tentative ruling and the three citations to the legislative history, which also had not been previously cited by the parties. The Court declined that request and proceeded with the hearing.
- 19. In opposition to the petitioning creditors' summary judgment motion and at the December 2 hearing, on behalf of Mr. Marciano I also requested that the Court permit Mr. Marciano an opportunity to conduct discovery on the issues of whether the petitioning creditors' default judgments were in bona fide dispute and whether the involuntary petition had been filed in bad faith. The Court also denied that request.
- 20. At the conclusion of the December 2 hearing, the Court ruled that the petitioning creditors' motion for summary judgment was granted, Mr. Marciano's cross-motion for summary judgment was denied, and Mr. Marciano's motion for reconsideration of the order denying a stay of the involuntary case also was denied.
- 21. On December 28, 2010, the Court entered its "Order (1) Granting Petitioning Creditors' Motion for Summary Judgment for the Entry of an Order for Relief Under Chapter 11 of Title 11 of the United States Code against Georges Marciano, and (2) Denying Georges Marciano's Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment" [dkt. no. 159] and also entered the related "Order for Relief in the Instant Title 11 Case Against Georges Marciano" [dkt. no. 161] (collectively, the "December 28 Orders").
- 22. On December 28, 2010, the Court also entered its 31-page Memorandum of Decision, which was consistent with its tentative ruling on December 1. [Dkt. no. 160.] Based

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upon my review of the December 28 Memorandum, the substantive changes to the tentative ruling found in the Memorandum appear to be (1) a brief discussion of the Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1978 at 11:19-12:13 regarding the removal of the requirement of petitioning creditors proving one of six specific "acts of bankruptcy"; (2) the addition of the citation to *In re Letourneau*, 422 B.R. 132, 138 (Bankr. N.D. III. 2010), at 12:16-19; and (3) the addition of the citation and quote of the Bankruptcy Commission Report at 14:12-17 regarding the "generally not paying" standard. There are other non-substantive changes consisting of minor changes in wording, the insertion of headings 1 to 7 at pages 15-24, and minor changes to citations, either adding or deleting the authorities referenced in the cited authorities.

- 23. On December 29, 2010, the Court entered its "Order Denying Motion for Reconsideration of Order Denying Motion to Dismiss or Stay Involuntary Chapter 11 Case." [Dkt. No. 164]. By that Order, it denied Mr. Marciano's motion for reconsideration of the Court's prior order denying his motion to stay the case under 11 U.S.C. § 305(a), which had been filed on July 8, 2010. [Dkt. no. 105.]
- 24. On December 29, 2010, on behalf of Mr. Marciano, I filed two documents. One was a motion for reconsideration of the Court's December 28 Orders granting petitioning creditors' motion for summary judgment, denying Mr. Marciano's cross-motion, and issuing an order for relief, and the related Memorandum of Decision. [Dkt. no. 162.] The second was an ex parte application for a 30-day temporary stay of the order for relief to allow the motion for reconsideration to be determined and, if denied, to allow a motion for stay pending appeal to be determined. [Dkt. no. 163.]
- 25. On January 6, 2011, on behalf of Mr. Marciano, I filed a motion for reconsideration [dkt. no. 171] regarding the Court's December 29, 2010 order [dkt. no. 164] denying his prior motion for reconsideration of the Court's order denying his motion to stay the case under 11 U.S.C. § 305(a).
- 26. Mr. Marciano's two motions for reconsideration were denied by orders entered on January 10, 2011. [Dkt. nos. 179 and 180.] The ex parte application for a temporary 30-day stay impliedly was ruled upon on January 24, 2011, as part of an order partially granting a similar

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motion, as described below.

- On January 4, 2011, on behalf of Mr. Marciano, I filed a notice of appeal from the December 28 Orders; the related December 28 Memorandum of Decision; the December 29 order denying the July 8 motion for reconsideration; and four prior interlocutory orders that became subject to appeal upon entry of the order for relief. [Dkt. no. 169.] The appeal was referred to the BAP on January 5, 2011 [dkt. no. 170], and it has been docketed as BAP case no. 11-1008. Mr. Marciano's opening brief was due on February 22, 2011, and was filed on that date.
- 28. I understood that, under F.R.B.P. 8002(a), the appeal was premature given the pending motion for reconsideration of the Court's December 28, 2010 orders granting petitioning creditors' motion for summary judgment, denying Mr. Marciano's cross-motion, and issuing an order for relief, and the related Memorandum of Decision [dkt. no. 162] and his subsequentlyfiled motion for reconsideration regarding the Court's December 29, 2010 order [dkt. no. 164] denying his prior motion for reconsideration of the Court's order denying his motion to stay the case. Under Rule 8002(a), however, the appeal was effective immediately upon the denial of both motions for reconsideration on January 10, 2011.
- 29. On January 10, 2011, on behalf of Mr. Marciano, I filed an amended notice of appeal [dkt. no. 181] that added the two January 10, 2011 orders denying his two motions for reconsideration that were entered earlier that day.
- 30. On January 11, 2011, I filed an emergency motion requesting that the Court extend Mr. Marciano's time by 30 days to file his schedules, statement of financial affairs, etc., and to otherwise comply with applicable requirements. [Dkt. no. 182.] On January 11, 2011, the Court issued an order extending his time only 14 days until January 25, 2011. [Dkt. no. 185 in case no. 09-39630.1
- On January 11, 2011, on behalf of Mr. Marciano, I filed an emergency motion 31. with the Bankruptcy Court by which he again requested that the Court issue a 30-day temporary stay of the December 28 Orders. The petitioning creditors filed an opposition on January 21. Later that day, I filed a supporting reply. By that motion Mr. Marciano also requested a suspension of the case under 11 U.S.C. § 305(a), now that the order for relief had been entered,

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and a stay pending appeal of the December 28 Orders. The motion was heard on January 24, 2011. I attended the hearing. On January 25, 2011, the Bankruptcy Court issued a temporary stay to enable Mr. Marciano to seek a stay pending appeal from the Bankruptcy Appellate Panel or from the District Court, if the appeal was transferred there. [Docket no. 205.] By its terms, the stay was to expire upon the BAP entering its order denying the emergency stay motion on February 9, 2011. In granting the temporary 30-day stay, the Bankruptcy Court acknowledged the "unsettled" state of the law on issues of first impression, which are described below, but the Court declined to issue a stay of the December 28 Orders pending appeal pursuant to Rule 8005, choosing instead to leave that determination to the Bankruptcy Appellate Panel.

- 32. On January 25, 2011, the Bankruptcy Court also issued an order extending Mr. Marciano's time to file his schedules, statement of financial affairs and other documents required by applicable law until 7 days after the BAP denied a stay pending appeal. [Dkt. no. 203.] Given that the stay was denied by the BAP on February 9, the extended due date was February 16, 2011, unless the Ninth Circuit entered a stay pending appeal.
- 33. On January 27, 2011, on behalf of Mr. Marciano, I filed an emergency motion with the BAP by which he requested that the Court issue a stay of the December 28 Orders pending appeal. The petitioning creditors' opposition was filed on Friday, February 4, 2011. I filed a reply for Mr. Marciano in February 9, 2011. Within hours of the reply being filed on February 9, the BAP issued its order denying the emergency motion. Although I raised the issue of the Bankruptcy Court's loss of jurisdiction in the motion, the BAP did not comment on that.
- 34. On February 8, 2011, I filed a second amended notice of appeal with the Bankruptcy Court, which added the January 25 "Order Granting Temporary Stay, But Denying Stay Pending Appeal of (1) Order Granting Petitioning Creditors' Motion for Summary Judgment, and (2) Oder for Relief" [docket no. 205], which was entered on January 25, 2011.
- 35. On February 10, 2011, I filed a notice of appeal of the BAP's February 9 order and then prepared the emergency motion for stay pending appeal to file with the Ninth Circuit. The BAP delayed in referring the appeal to the Ninth Circuit. As of February 16 the extended due date for the filing of schedules and the statement of financial affairs and compliance with other

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applicable requirements – the appeal still had not been referred.

- 36. On the morning of February 16, my secretary and I both spoke to the BAP clerk (Patty) who is responsible for referring the appeals filed with the BAP to the Ninth Circuit, which was necessary so the appeal could be assigned a case number. She said she only works on Wednesdays to Fridays and that she had not been in to take care of it. I informed her that I was waiting for the matter to be referred so that I could file an emergency motion with the Ninth Circuit, and I asked her if she could get the appeal referred as soon as possible. She said she would take care of it as soon as she could get to it, perhaps that day or the next day.
- 37. The appeal finally was referred by the BAP to the Ninth Circuit on February 17. 2011. When the case was assigned a number on February 18, I caused the emergency motion for a stay, the Appendix and a supporting declaration to be filed hours later on February 18 with the Ninth Circuit.
- 38. On February 24, 2011, the Ninth Circuit issued an order denying the stay motion filed with it. The order also ordered Mr. Marciano to file a response within 21 days showing that the Ninth Circuit had jurisdiction over the appeal, which its order stated it did not think it had. I will be filing the brief required by the Court and a renewed request that the Ninth Circuit issued stay pending appeal due to the fact that it does have jurisdiction over the appeal from the BAP's order denying a motion for stay pending appeal.
- 39. On March 1, 2011, certain creditors filed a motion for appointment of a Chapter 11 trustee and a related application for order shortening time for hearing on the motion, [Dkt. no. 213.] On March 2, 2011, the Court set the motion for hearing on March 4, 2011. [Dkt. no.:214.] The motion was joined by the U.S. Trustee and the petitioning creditors, Dkt. nos. 217 and 219.1 Over Mr. Marciano's opposition [dkt. no. 218], the motion was granted at hearing on March 4. which I attended. On March 7, the Court entered its "Order Directing the Appointment of a Chapter 11 Trustee" [dkt. no. 221] (the "March 7 Order").
- 40. On March 8, 2011, Mr. Marciano filed an appeal from the March 7, 2011 Order. [Dkt. no. 222.]

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The foregoing is within my personal knowledge. I declare under penalty of perjury of the

Case 1:11-bk-10426-VK Doc 223 Filed 03/10/11 Entered 03/10/11 11:57:48 Desc Main Document Page 36 of 37 laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct and that this declaration was executed on March 10, 2011. /s/ Daniel J. McCarthy Daniel J. McCarthy - 30 -

Case 1:11-bk-10426-VK Doc 223 Filed 03/10/11 Entered 03/10/11 11:57:48 Desc Main Document Page 37 of 37 1 PROOF OF SERVICE OF DOCUMENT 2 I am over the age of 18 and not a party to this bankruptcy case or adversary proceeding. My business address is: 300 S. Grand Avenue, 37th Floor, Los Angeles, California 90071 3 A true and correct copy of the foregoing document described MOTION FOR TEMPORARY STAY AND 4 FOR STAY PENDING APPEAL OF ORDER DIRECTING THE APPOINTMENT OF A CHAPTER 11 TRUSTEE: MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES: DECLARATION OF DANIEL 5 McCARTHY will be served or was served (a) on the judge in chambers in the form and manner required by LBR 5005-2(d); and (b) in the manner indicated below: б I. TO BE SERVED BY THE COURT VIA NOTICE OF ELECTRONIC FILING ("NEF") - Pursuant to 7 controlling General Order(s) and Local Bankruptcy Rule(s) ("LBR"), the foregoing document will be served by the court via NEF and hyperlink to the document. On March 10, 2011, I checked the CM/ECF docket for 8 this bankruptcy case or adversary proceeding and determined that the following person(s) are on the Electronic Mall Notice List to receive NEF transmission at the email address(es) indicated below: 9 Bradley E Brook bbrook@bbrooklaw.com, jimmy@bbrooklaw.com;brockecfmail@gmail.com 10 Peter A Davidson pdavidson@ecilaw.com Dare Law dare.law@usdoj.gov Anthony J Rothman anthony@arothmanlaw.com 11 krussak@frandzel.com, efiling@frandzel.com;ltokubo@frandzel.com Kenneth N Russak 12 Richard Seegman reegman@wolfgroupla.com, kmanning@wolfgroupla.com;ltarring@wolfgroupla.com Ramesh Singh claims@recoverycorp.com United States Trustee (LA) ustpregion 16.la.ecf@usdoj.gov 13 Service Information continued on attached page 14 II. SERVED BY U.S. MAIL OR OVERNIGHT MAIL (Indicate method for each person or entity served); 15 , I served the following person(s) and/or entity(les) at the last known address(es) in this bankruptcy case or adversary proceeding by placing a true and correct copy 16 thereof in a sealed envelope in the United States Mail, first class, postage prepaid, and/or with an overnight mail service addressed as follows. Listing the judge here constitutes a declaration that mailing to 17 the judge will be completed no later than 24 hours after the document is filed, 18 Service information continued on attached page 19 III. SERVED BY PERSONAL DELIVERY, FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION OR EMAIL (Indicate method for each person or entity served): Pursuant to F.R.Civ.P. 5 and/or controlling LBR, on March 10, 2011, I 20 served the following person(s) and/or entity(ies) by personal delivery, or (for those who consented in writing to such service method), by facsimile transmission and/or email as follows. Listing the judge here 21 constitutes a declaration that personal delivery on the judge will be completed no later than 24 hours after the document is filed. 22 The Honorable Victoria Kaufman (via personal delivery) 23 Bradley E. Brook, via email at bbrook@bbrooklaw.com Peter A. Davidson, via email at pdavidson@ecilaw.com 24 Dare Law, U.S. Trustee's Office via email at dare.law@usdoj.gov ☐ Service information continued on attached page 25 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true 26 and correct.

/s/ Hae Jung Park

Signature

Hae Jung Park

Type Name

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March 10, 2011

Date